

No. 326.—Vol. XIII.

# FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1848.

SIXPENCE.

THE RIGHT OF WAY.—THE GLEN TILT OBSTRUCTION.

THE tourist season is about to commence. The grouse and the red deer will shortly call our legislators to the moors and the mountains. London will go out of town. The pursuit of health and recreation amid the beauties and sublimities of nature, will drive its swarms to the mountains of Wales, the lakes of Westmoreland, and the magnificent Highlands of Scotland. The unsettled state of the Continent will in all probability very greatly increase the number of home tourists. Of late years, Scotland, owing to the facilities of steam travelling both by sea and land, has been visited by annually increasing multitudes; and it is but reasonable to suppose that the political circumstances of the present period will very greatly augment the number of pilgrims to her lochs and mountains. For this reason, the travelling public-and who in these days is not a traveller ?—is very greatly interested in a question now pending before the Courts of Law in Scotland. When first mooted last year it excited considerable surprise, if not indignation, not only among tourists, but among the public of all classes—especially in England, where the right of way is jealously guarded by the people, and seldom interfered with by the proprietors of land. We allude to the shutting-up of "Glen Tilt" by the Duke of Athol, and the forcible expulsion of a Professor of Geology and his pupils, by the Duke's orders, if not by his personal assistance. The Professor, it will be remembered, was using a road which had been used from time immemorial by shepherds and drovers; and which was, moreover, the shortest cut between Blair Athol and Braemar, through an uncultivated country, which the proprietor had suffered to lie in a state of nature.

Before alluding more particularly to this individual case, we should remark that more than usual interest is felt in its decision, because it is but one of a thousand almost equally oppressive.

Scottish proprietors have not imitated the good feeling of English landlords in this respect. Though English land is so much more valuable than Scottish land, proprietors in Scotland have been more jealous of intrusion into their barren solitudes than Englishmen have been into their rich pastures and plantations. Various reasons have been given for this churlishness and infraction of a popular right, which the people of this country-whatever their reverence and affection. The chief of these reasons has been the alleged necessity for preserving game, especially deer, which is an animal so timid, that a deer forest, where the sport of deer-stalking can be properly exercised, must be in the midst of a solitude larger than many English counties. Upon this pretence the Duke of Leeds shut up a road leading to Glen Lui Beg, and the stupendous altitudes of Ben Mac Dhui, a mountain recently proved to be higher than Ben Nevis, and consequently the highest yet ascertained in Great Britain. Other proprietors have shut up roads without alleging any pretence whatever. "Habbie's How," near Edinburgh, a spot immortalized by Allan Ramsay, was in this way rendered inaccessible to visitors; a knoll on the Blackford Hills, where a magnificent view of the same capital was to be obtained, and which is celebrated in a well-known passage in Scott's "Marmion," was also barred against the foot of the lover of nature; and even on the sea-shore of the Frith of Clyde, a proprietor took it into his head to prevent the intrusion of the foot of his fellow-man on the barren pebbles of the beach. Nay one proprietor, not now in existence, actually carried this spirit of intolerance so far, as to place a barrier across the entrance of the famous Cave of Fingal, in the island of Staffa, a spot visited by strangers from every civilised country of the world. But the very sea revolted against this churlishness, and washed away his gates so frequently, that he gave up the obstruction in despair, as somewhat more troublesome to keep in order than the sightseers themselves.

In May last, process was served upon the Duke of Athol, with the view of bringing these questions once for all to the decision of the law; and within the last few days, the case of "Torrie and others v. the Duke of Athol" has been under the consideration of the Court of Session in Edinburgh. The plaintiffs, or as they are styled in Scotland, the pursuers, are three in number-one an inhabitant of Edinburgh, a second of Perth, and the third of Abercondition in life may be-are accustomed to regard with so much deen. The question-which they have raised on behalf not only of the locality which may be supposed to be more immediately interested, but of the whole public, including of course all the swarms of visitors, tourists, and sightseers from England, America, and the Continent of Europeis, whether there is an ancient right of way through Glen Tilt: and whether the right is solely a right for shepherds, and people dwelling in the neighbourhood, dependent upon their good conduct, or on the proprietor's pleasure, or whether it is a right belonging to the whole people. It is a feature in this case, which has been dwelt upon by the counsel retained for the Duke, that none of the inhabitants of the immediate neighbourhood have ventured to complain of the shutting up of the road; but every one who is acquainted, even slightly, with the peculiarity of the relationship subsisting between a great landed proprietor in Scotland and the people upon his estate, will not attribute this fact to any absence of ground for complaint, but to the true reason-fear of offending so mighty a potentate as the absolute owner of a district larger than the county of Middlesex, who has it in his power to ruin any one of them. The case, in other respects, was well put by his Grace's

> "A person resident at Land's-End, might say to himself, 'This road through Glen Tilt is a great line of communication between Aberdeen and Blair Athol, and joins with the great line of communication through Edinburgh, between Blair Athol and Land's-End. I may have occasion to travel along the roadthe road is a public road-I am a member of the public-and, therefore, I shall raise a summons of declarator against the Duke of Athol; and thus, according



THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S MEETING AT YORK.—THE DINNER PAVILION, FROM THE NEW-WALK.—(SEE PAGE 32.)

to the argument of the pursuers (plaintiffs), a single individual, residing at Land's-End, was entitled to insist on opening this road. It would be observed that this was a new and very difficult question. His learned friend made the observation that, of the cases quoted by Mr. Patten, there were none bearing directly on the point. He admitted that, in all of them, the parties had setforth an immediate interest in respect to locality—of pressing use and possession—but he said that that did not prove their case. Now he quite admitted that the precedents did not prove his case, but they went to show that in all similar cases no one yet had challenged a road, except one who, being in the immediate locality, could set forth a pressing and immediate interest. To that extent, at least, there could be no doubt. When he came to look at it, his Lordship would find that, by deciding for the pursuers, he would introduce a new element into the practice of the law of Scotland, with which they had not hitherto been accustomed to deal, because there were many other public rights, such as the right of way, of ferries, free harbours, streams, and shores, in all of which the public had an interest. The question—the broad general question—which his Lordship had now to determine for the first time was, whether a single individual living at a distance, because he was a member of the public, although he could not show any direct interest whatever, having only perhaps once used a particular spot, whether such an individual had a good right and interest to challenge obstructions, or whatever regards the public interest."

We have no wish to prejudge the case in the matter of fact. Either this road, through one of the grandest scenes in the world, is a public road, or it is not; either the Duke has a right to shut it up, or he has not—but we, and all admirers of the beauties and sublimities of natural scenery, have an interest in the decision of the question, so that landed proprietors may be taught to respect the rights of the public, and that the public may be taught to respect those of landed proprietors. There is, it is said, an ancient right in Scotland, known as the right of "Free foot in the wilderness," by which no man who allows his land to lie barren can prevent people from walking over it. This law or right would apply to large districts in Scotland—to moors, and glens, and mountain tops, as well as to the sea-shore; and it is to be desired that the patriotic individuals who have raised, on public grounds, this action patriotic individuals who have raised, on public grounds, this action against the Duke of Athol, to try the simple question of the right to a long-recognised path, would raise hereafter the equally interesting question of "Free foot in the wilderness." Every year will make the question more important, and its speedy decision will prevent much ill-will between classes. Landed proprietors will lose nothing by its decision in favour of the public. Their property will not be injured, and they will be spared the reproaches, not alone of the ignorant, but of educated and thoughtful men. No one who thoroughly admires the beauties of natural scenery is of so insignificant and worthless a class as to be outraged in a matter of this kind with perfect impunity. His ill-will finds many vents, and all such vents are inpunity. His ill-will finds many vents, and all such vents are injurious to him who stands in the position of an aggressor. Law has given a right to the land, but it is Nature herself, the mother and source of law, which has given a right to the landscape. At the same time, we do not shut our eyes to the fact that many proprietors who have generously opened up paths for the public, where paths did not exist before, have met but an ungrateful return for their kindly forethought. To injure plantations, to deface ruins and their kindly forethought. To injure plantations, to deface ruins and monuments, to molest animals, to mutilate works of art, are, unhappily, not rare occurrences amongst the herd of snobs who sometimes find their way into the country in search of the picturesque. We would fain believe, however, that such travelling "gents" are in a minority, and that their number is continually on the decrease. The man who shuts up a path is not worse than the man who abuses a right to the injury of his neighbour; or who casts dirt in the face of him who, in the public interest, and not his own, has accorded an unsought privilege to the people. The reprobation we cast upon the one, we bestow upon the other; and sincerely trust not only that the landed proprietor will be both just and generous, but that tourists of all classes will not abuse either rights on the one side, or privileges on the other.

# FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The disposition which existed in Paris to bury in oblivion, as far as possible, the atrocious conduct of the insurgents in the late lamentable outbreak, has been, we learn, greatly checked by a concurrence of events towards the close of last and commencement of the present week. Among these is the death of General Durivier, who was esteemed one of the bravest generals of the army of Africa. But the work of the contract of the part of the Africa and the work of the contract of the part of the Africa and the work of the contract of the part of the Africa and the work of the Africa and the Africa

of important deliberations on Friday and Saturday. The principle was admitted in several, particularly in the 14th, when it was carried by 26 against 10.

The National Assembly would, it was believed, undertake to frame all the laws of the Constitution, in which case it would sit twelve or fifteen months longer. The 10th bureau, to which two members of the former Provisional Government (Messrs. Garnier-Pagès and Crémieux) belong, and the President of the Constitution Committee, M. Cormenin, proposed that a fixed and permanent committee of 78 members be appointed to represent the Assembly during its adjournments.

of the Constitution Committee, M. Cormenin, proposed that a need and perimarent committee of 7s members be appointed to represent the Assembly during its adjournments.

The 10th bureau adopted, on the motion of M. Garnier-Pagès, after a long and warm discussion, an additional article, providing that no search-warrant should be carried into execution against a representative of the people, without the authorisation of the National Assembly.

In virtue of a decision of the Executive Power, and on the proposition of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Baron de Friddain, Chargé d'Affaires of Sicily, and M. Furnari, First Secretary of Legation, had been authorised to maintain official relations with the Government of the Republic.

Troops continued to arrive daily in Paris, where the Government had wisely resolved to concentrate a considerable force. A portion of those troops, belonging to the army of the Alps, lately crossed the department of the Yonne; 5000 men were ordered to remain in that department.

Major Constantin, one of the officers charged with the investigation of the facts connected with the conspiracy of June, had been arrested. He was interrogating one of the insurgents, and treating him somewhat harshly, when the latter asked him if he was not M. Constantin, who was to be appointed Minister of War had the insurrection succeeded, and who repeatedly came to encourage them at the barricades, dressed in a blouse and a casquette. M. Constantin at empted no defence, and several other insurgents having recognized him, and confirmed the statement of their comrade, the Colonel presiding over the Council of War ordered him to be arrested. M. Constantin inhabited the Famborg St. Antoine, and was chief of the Cabinet of the Ministry of War under General Subervie.

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The investigation of the facts connected with the conspiracy of June is far from being terminated, as stated by several journals. It is, however, prosecuted with the utmost activity. The judges of instruction of the Civil Tribunal of Paris, and three lawyers acting as assistants to the military commission, are in permanence at the Fort of Ivry, where they have interrogated upwards of eight hundred prisoners. It is in that fort the chiefs of the barricades, the principal insurgents, and the supposed murderers of General Brea and of Captain Mangin, who were allured behind a barricade and then assassinated, are confined. One of the prisoners, the chief of the barricade of Fontainbleau, has asserted, with shameless effrontery, that when General Brea perceived that he had been led into a snare, he came to him, and, taking him by the hand, sald, "Friend, save me—I will ever consider you as a father—you can easily save me!" A quarter of an hour afterwards the General was brought into the guard-house, where he fell pierced with thirty bullets. It was that same chief of the barricade who gave the signal, by firing the first shot at the General. When General Brea presented himself to the insurgents to parley, he was accompanied by his aide-de-camp, Captain Mangin, and Captain Desanetz, of the 24th Regiment of the line. The latter escaped the fury of the insurgents by concealing himself under the camp bed. He was thus present at the dreadful scene which terminated in the murder of the General and his aide-de-camp; and he has recognised their assassins in the prisoners named Dain, Nourrit, and Maillard. Several insurgents have made important revelations, and, on their depositions, two hundred and fifty arrest warrants were issued on Saturday against lodgers, wine retailers, and other persons, some of whom hold a high station in society.

It is understood to be

annum, and at 6 per cent. On those boilds having from the run.

The National Assembly formed itself into a Secret Committee on Monday afternoon to regulate its expenditure. It fixed its budget for eight months at 6,224,217f. (£248,000), of which 5,400,000f. (£216,000) is reserved to pay the members 25f. a day (£1) for their attendance. It may be observed here that the expenses of the late Chamber of Deputies for the year 1847 was only 786,599f. (£31,500). The Committee then resolved that, in case the representatives should be detained by illness from attendance to their duty, or should be absent on leave, their allowance should still be continued to them. It was likewise resolved that the pay of the representatives should not be subject to attachment for delt.

for debt.

General Cavaignac has removed to the Hotel in the Rue de Varennes, which
was the property of the late Princess Adelaide of Orleans.

The accounts from the provinces continue to be favourable. Operations
have been resumed within the last few days at the fron-works of St. Dizier,
in the department of the Upper Maine, where a number of hands are emplayed.

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At Mulhouse tranquillity prevails, although the operatives are suffering extreme distress. The manufacturers of that town had resumed work.

At Rouen commerce was recovering slowly. Fresh attempts to create disturbances had occurred at Lillebonne, which were, however, suppressed by the troops, without a collision.

The Echo du Nord announces that 2000 of the insurgents, who fled from Paris after their defeat, have been arrested in the neighbourhood of St. Opentin.

General Cavaignac (President of the Council) has issued the following

decree:—
"Article I. Four military commissions shall be constituted, each composed of three military men, of which the president shall be a superior officer.

"Article II. These courts-martial, after examining all the warrants, and other evidence submitted to them, shall give judgment.

"1. As to the discharge of the accused, subject, however, to the approbation of Colonel Bertrand.
"2. On the individuals liable to transportation.

"3. On those to be sent before the permanent courts-martial of the 1st division.

ion.
"All in conformity with the decree of the 27th June.
"Article III. The courts-martial shall assemble at the seat of the Central Comston at the Palais de Justice, upon an order to be given to them by Colonel

The remaining articles merely contain the names of the members of the Com-

## NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

Monday.—The President apprised the Assembly of the result of a visit he had paid to the civil and military hospitals, accompanied by the Mayor of Paris, the Bishop of Orleans, and Messrs. Pean and Peupin. There were still 1500 wounded, he said, lying in the hospitals. He had witnessed great sufferings, great miseries, but also great resignation, and administered to the unhappy victims all the consolations that could be afforded them. The promises of the National Assembly were received by them with profound respect and gratitude, and they gloried in having bled for the cause of order and liberty. They were surrounded with every care by the medical attendants and the Sisters of Charity. "I considered those details," concluded M. Marie, "calculated to interest not only the National Assembly, but the entire of France. Our colleague, M. Bixio, is fast recovering the effects of his desperate wound; M. Dornès is convalescent; and General Damesme is in a satisfactory condition."

The Assembly voted a sum of 500,000 francs, to be distributed among hospitals and other charitable institutions.

A decree, granting a pension of 250 francs to the Gardes Mobiles decorated during the insurrection of June, was voted without any discussion.

The next project of decree at the order of the day demanded a credit of 500,000 francs for secret service purposes. M. Sénard observed that the credit was insufficient, but that it would be impossible at this moment to calculate the sum that might be required. He would, however, when he gave an account of the use made of the 500,000 francs to the Assembly, call for an additional credit.

M. Créton suggested that the Minister of the Interior should also render an account to the Assembly, of the use made of the secret service money since the

the use made of the soupour tranes to the Assembly, can for an administration redit.

M. Créton suggested that the Minister of the Interior should also render an account to the Assembly of the use made of the secret service money since the 24th of February last. The Assembly, he was sure, did not wish to bury in oblivion all that had taken place since that period. It was indispensible for the morality and consideration of the men who had provisionally governed the country, to account for the last centime that had passed through their hands.

M. Garnier-Pagès admitted the right of the Assembly to inquire into the application of those funds, and had ordered a return of all the expenditure of the Provisional Government and the Executive Committee to be prepared, to enable the Assembly to judge how the funds had been applied.

The Assembly afterwards voted the bill, and resolved itself into a secret committee to discuss the accounts and the budget.

Tuspay.—At half-past two o'clock M. Marie took the chair.

TUESDAY.—At half-past two o'clock M. Marie took the chair.
The President reac a letter from M. Affre, brother of the Archbishop of Paris, thanking the National Assembly, of which he is a member, for the handsome manner in which it had acknowledged the death of the prelate. He then concluded by reminding his colleagues of the last wish, the last erry of affection of his brother:—"Let my blood be the last shed in this deplorable circumstance."

General Baraguay d'Hilliers afterwards deposited on the table a project of decree, authorising the military and naval pensioners of the state to receive their pensions, together with a salary not exceeding 2000f.

The discussion next opened on the report of M. Ducos relative to the organization of the corps of stenographers, charged with reporting the proceedings of the National Assembly. The stenographers had hitherto been remunerated by the administration of the Moniteur, to which they exclusively belonged. M. Ducos proposed to consider and remunerate them in future as public functionaries attached to the service of the Assembly, and to fix their number at fifteen, namely, five stenograph revisers and ten stenograph reporters, the former being paid 8000 francs per annum, and the latter 4800.

The decree was carried after a short discussion.

The Assembly afterwards unanimously voted the following decree:—

"The effective force of the active army, stationed in Paris and its environs, shall be fixed, after the 20th inst., and until it be otherwise decided, at 50,000 men at least."

men at least." 500,000 francs for the improvement of the forests belonging to the state were

money required for the publication of journals. That security, which lately amounted to 100,000 francs in the departments of the Seine, Seine et Oise, and Seine et Marne, was to be reduced to less than one-fourth. The proprietors of all journals published in those departments more than twice a week shall deposit in the Treasury a security of 24,000 francs; those only appearing twice a week, 18,000; once a week, 12,000; more than once a month, 6000. In cities of 50,000 inhabitants and upwards, the security is to be 6000f.; and in the towns containing less that 50,000 inhabitants, 3500f. The proprietors of journals which appeared since the 24th of February latt are to be allowed a delay of twenty days to deposit the required security, and those existing previous to that date shall be reimbursed the surplus in the course of six months.

Wednesday. A half-past 2 o'clock M. Marie, the President, took the chair, when M. Degousée ascended the tribune, and read the following proposition, in the name of the President, Vice-Presidents, Questors, and Secretaries of the Assembly:—

"General Duvivier and Colonel Charbonnel, both killed combatting for the Republic, have deserved well of the country.
"The body of General Duvivier shall be deposited in the Invalides."
This proposition was unanimously adopted.
The Assembly afterwards voted, without any discussion, the following project

or decree:—
"The holders of Treasury bonds, issued previously to the 24th of February, 1848, or renewed since that period, and of which the consolidation is ordered by the decree of the 7th of July last, cannot have recourse to law proceedings against the endorsers of said bonds."

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Advices from Madrid mention that General Prim had been removed from the government of Puerto Rico, and replaced by General Pezuela, who was himself succeeded in the Captaincy-General of Madrid by Count Mirasol. The Carlist chief, Alzaa, taken prisoner in Guipuzcoa, was shot at Tolosa on the 3rd.

From Catalonia we learn that 500 Carlists under Cabrera had had an engagement with the Queen's troops, on the 28th ult., near Barcelona, in which the former were worsted. Cabrera and his partisans assembled again on the 30th, on the heights of Monseny, within five myriametres of Barcelona. It is said that a high personage, supposed to be the younger brother of Count de Montemolin, accompanies incog, the celebrated chief. It is added that Cabrera, who wears a splendid uniform of a Spanish General and a white beret, never speaks to that personage without uncovering himself, and that everybody, the chaplains included, treats him with the greatest respect. Fears are entertained that before a month the insurrection will have assumed a formidable aspect. Several new bands have appeared on different points.

The Queen was to leave Madrid at midnight on the 6th for La Granja. General Narvaez was to follow on the 9th or 10th, and the Minister of the Interior on the 15th, after which period all the members of the council will be united at La Granja. General Count Mirasol took possession on the 5th of the Captaincy-General of Madrid. The deficit in the Bank of San Fernando was calculated at about 20,000,000 reals. The bank, however, was in a condition to meet all its engagements.

Troops had been ordered to march to Navarre and the Basque provinces, to operate against the Carlists, and the garrison of Ma'rid was reduced to 9000 or 10,000 men. The mail from Andalusia had been intercepted by an armed band in the Sierra Morena, and another band had appeared in Valencia, near Castellon de la Plana.

BELGIUM.

On Friday (last week) the Chamber of Representatives closed the discussion on the Address in reply to the Royal Speech, and adopted the ensemble by a majority of 86 to 3 votes. Two amendments were adopted in the course of the sitting; one contains a promise of solicitude in favour of Flanders; the other, eulogizes the Government for its non-interference in the elections, but abstains from affirming (as did the original paragraph) that this non-interference was the cause of the happy result of those elections.

Another grand agricultural congress will be held in Brussels in September at the period of the exhibition.

From the Hague we learn that on the 10th instant, at noon, the deputation from the States of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg repaired to the Palace of Woordeinde, where they were received at a solemn audience by his Majesty the Grand Duke, who took the oath to the new constitution of that country prescribed by the States-General. In the evening there was a grand court dinner, to which the deputation were invited.

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ITALIAN STATES.

Venice and Piedmont.—A grand popular demonstration in favour of King Charles Albert took place in the square of St. Marc, at Venice, in the morning of the 29th ult. A review of the Givic Guards, fixed for that day, was countermanded in consequence, lest they should join the people and thereby influence the vote of the Assembly about to meet to decide on the fate of Venice. Notwithstanding the counter order, the rappel was beaten, and 4000 Civic Guards repaired to the field of Mars, where their officers and a multitude of people had congregated, and cried, "Vivia the Italian Union, Charles Albert, Plus IX., the Duke of Savoy, and the Duke of Genoa!" They then deputed General Mengaldo and their staff to the President Manin, to demand the incorporation of Venice with Piedmont and Lombardy. The latter, after asking some time to consider, replied that the Government could not take on itself to decree the immediate union with Piedmont, and had resolved to leave that decision to the Assembly, which was to meet on the 3rd July. General Mengaldo, finding that the reply of the President did not satisfy the people, waited again in the evening at the Palace of the Government. M. Manin, however, would not receive him; but all the Ministers promised that the popular wish should be attended to; that M. Manin had de facto ceased to preside over the Government, and that he would remain nominal President until the meeting of the General Assembly.

On the 3d, when the Assembly met, we learn that the fusion of the Venetian countries and Upper Italy was proclaimed, amidst universal joy.

The demand for forces addressed to King Charles Albert by the Government of the Venetian countries and Upper Italy was proclaimed, amidst universal joy.

The demand for forces addressed to King Charles Albert by the Government of the Venetia

be paid previously.

The Provisional Government has made a new acquisition to the Lombar-dese army, in the person of Signor Fanti, of Modena—an experienced warrior, who received his military education in France, and afterwards served in

The Spanish war.

Naples of the 2nd inst. state that the Neapolitan Parliament was opened on the 1st, by the Duke de Serra Capriola, Vice-President of the Council of State, whom the King had delegated for the purpose. The ceremony passed over in the most perfect order.

GERMAN STATES.

Frankfort.—The armistice concluded between Prussia (in the name of the iet) and Denmark is said to have caused considerable displeasure among the

Diet) and Denmark is said to have caused considerable displeasure among the public.

Hanover.—During the sitting of the Second Chamber of Hanover on the 8th instant, a ministerial communication was laid before it, to the effect that the King had acknowledged the election of the Archduke John, but that his Majesty was determined to abandon the kingdom if the constituent assembly in Frankfort went beyond certain limits.

A commercial deputation which lately met at Hanover have petitioned the Government for a reduction of duties on foreign articles—the manufacturers present declaring that they did not fear English competition.

Hamburg.—The commercial deputation in Hamburg.—a deputation nominated by the various trades in that city—have declared in favour of reduced duties on foreign goods, and, with one exception, are favourable to free ports. The free-trade movement is progressing throughout Germany.

Brunswick.—A constituent assembly will be convoked in Brunswick so soon as the new law of elections is voted by the ordinary assembly of the states, which will be convoked towards the end of this month.

PRUSSIA.

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PRUSSIA.

The feeling with which the election of an Austrian Prince as the Head of the German Empire is regarded in Berlin, is a very mingled one. In the sitting of the National Assembly on the 7th inst., a motion proposed by M. Jacobi was accepted for discussion, which amounts to a positive protest against the irresponsibility of the new Lieutenant of the Empire, though it prohibits the Prussian Government from making any reserves or conditions in recognising the election. The motion is couched in these terms:—"The Prussian Constituent Assembly cannot approve the resolution of the National Diet at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, by which a Lieutenant of the Empire has been chosen who is not bound to carry cut the decisions of the Diet, and who is invested with irresponsible power; but the Prussian Assembly acknowledges that the National Diet was fully empowered to make its election without the previous consent of the Governments of the several German States, and therefore it does not admit that the Prussian Government can make any reserves or condition in recognising the election of the Lieutenant of the Empire that has been determined." This motion was placed first in the orders of the day for the next sitting by a large majority, which, however, is no indication that it will be ultimately carried. It contains a double blow—one at the inconsiderate enthusiasm of the Radicals in the Frankfort Diet, who have admitted "tresponsibility;" the other at the Prussian Government for its half protest, expressed in the speech of Anerswald in the last sitting, which appeared to deny to the National Diet the right of making such an election at all without its previous consent. All these divisions and discords on such a question, and the total absence of enthusiasm for it, are but ill omens for the power of the new Empero over the hearts of Prussians.

The Government has started a journal called the N

peror over the hearts of Prussians.

The Government has started a journal called the Neue Berliner Zeitung, which is to advocate and defend its policy. The Republican papers are much alarmed at this stroke of practical activity, as the new journal is published at so low a price that they will scarcely be able to compete with it.

AUSTRIA.

Advices this week from Viennainform us that the elections of deputies to the Assembly continued, in its bureaux, the examination of the representatives of Austria are concluded in most of the project of decree on the security in The Minister of The Minister of the project of decree on the security in These "representatives of the empire" will, indeed, form a motley crew.

of the "hon members" are mere peasants, understanding no language but their own provincial Italian, German, or Bohemian. About forty of them, elected in the province of Gallicia, engaged two rooms at an hotel, on their arrival at Vienna, and intimated to the host that they required no beds; but intended to sleep on straw. They can neither read nor write. They have since been quartered in the barracks of the Polish regiment. The members for Vienna had not yet been chosen.

The general character of the Assembly may, from these facts, be generally understood. Indeed, three-quarters of its members are men of the greatest ignorance and incapability. Two of them are well known to have been participators, if not leaders, in the massacre of Tarnow, in Gallicia. To crown all, there is one-fourth of them who cannot speak German, and there is a great want of leaders amongst them. The following is about the state of parties:—The Camarilla, led by Jesuits and women, form the extreme right, and are in the proportion of one-fifteenth; the German aristocracy and Sclavonic peasantry, six-fifteenths; the Conservative or Ministerial party, who wish for Austria's independence of Germany, is represented by three-fifteenths, and rallies round the black and yellow flag; the party of the left, with Archduke John, have, as their symbol, the red, black, and gold flag, which represents the interests of Germany as a confederacy, in the proportion of three-fifteenths; and the extreme left, or Radical party, of two-fifteenths. It is probable that this Assembly will be forcibly dissolved, the dissatisfaction and apprehension respecting it being general.

The deputation from the National Assembly of Frankfort waited on the Arch-

will be forcibly dissolved, the dissolved that a proper all general.

The deputation from the National Assembly of Frankfort waited on the Archduke John on the 5th inst., to announce to his Royal Highness his election to the office of Reichsverweser (Vicar of the Empire). His acceptance of the appointment was announced by a salute of 101 guns. On his appearing on a balcony of the Palace, he made a short address to the surrounding multitude to the following effect—"Austrians, you see me in the midst of the Deputies of Germany, and my earnest desire is that this day may be a great benefit to our Fatherland."

His Royal Highness was received with immense cheering, bands playing and

Fatherland."

His Royal Highness was received with immense cheering, bands playing and chorus singing the "Deutscher Vaterland." Since his arrival in Vienna as the Emperor's representative, he has received guests at his table daily, instead of living retired like the other members of his family; some two or three of the National Guard on duty at the place always being of the number.

On the 7th, his Royal Highness the Archduke John issued a proclamation in which he stated that he had resolved to accede to the wishes of the deputies of the German National Parliament, and to quit Vienna on the 8th, for the purpose of entering upon the honourable post to which he has been called by the voice of a great people. His Imperial Highness will, however, remain at Frankfort only for such time as is indispensable for the first acts of his new dignity. He will open the Diet at Vienna on the 18th, with great solemnities, if the internal constitution of the Assembly shall be completed by that time.

HUNGARY.

Constitution of the Assembly shall be completed by that time.

HUNGARY.

Intelligence, dated Pesth, the 1st, states that the King has appointed the Archduke Stephen his lieutenant, with powers unlimited over Hungary and the adjacent provinces. Thus the Archduke will be able to sanction the projects of law, and exercise all the rights which the Hungarian Constitution grants to the King. His Majesty has promised to visit both in the course of this month. The Lieutenancy of the Archduke Stephen will last till his arrival. The Council of Ministers have resolved not to enter into negotiations with Baron Gellachuh, but they have decided that after the victory the Croats should keep their rights.

BOHEMIA.

Letters from Prague of the 4th announce the perfect re-estab'ishment of tranquillity in that city. A rigid search, however, is still being carried on by the Martial law was to be removed on the 5th, and the theatres were to re-open on

Reinforcements were daily being despatched to Italy.

The Sclavonic Congress will, it is said, re-assemble to finish their labour, and their decisions will be made public. Deputies to the Imperial Parliament at Vienna are also being chosen.

Vienna are also being chosen.

DENMARK AND SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

The news of the probable renewal of hostilities, which was published, has been contradicted this week by more agreeable intelligence—that of an armistice between the belligerent parties. Count Pourtalis having been sent from the Court of Prussia to the King of Sweden, for the purpose of facilitating the conclusion of an armistice between Germany and Denmark, conferences were held at Malmo between that diplomatist and the Swedish and Danish Ministers for Foreign Affairs. The result was, that an armistice for three months was agreed upon. The principal conditions are the following:—

The German troops to evacuate the Duchies, and the Danish troops Alsen. The Provisional Government is to continue to carry on the administration in the Duchies until a new Administration shall have been formed out of natives of the Duchies, two members to be named by the King of Denmark and two by the King of Prussia; the President to be named by those four, by mutual agreement; but if they cannot agree, by England.

All blockades are to cease immediately; all prisoners, military and political, are to be set at liberty without delay; the captured vessels and their cargoes to be released, and the military requisitions made in Jutland to be set off by Germany against such cargoes of German ships as may have been sold already.

If within three months the preliminaries of peace be not agreed upon, one

sold already.

If within three months the preliminaries of peace be not agreed upon, one month's notice to be given for both parties to resume the military positions they now hold.

month's notice to be given for both parties to resume the military positions they now hold.

POLAND.

From Warsaw, under date of the 4th inst., we have intelligence of a painful nature, exhibiting the usual military punishment of Russia, in its most odious aspect, as being applied to political offenders.

The numerous arrests in different parts of the kingdom have rendered it necessary that the prisons should be cleared by the removal of some of the persons who were confined there for the insurrection in Cracow in 1846. Forty of them have been condemned to go to Siberia, and were carried off during the night to Modlin, where four of them were condemned to run the gauntlet. Mazaraki, who was arrested in Magdeburg, and given to the Russian authorities, received 1000 strokes; Acord, 800; Wenda, 500; Karasinski, 500. Mazaraki, after having received 800 strokes, could not proceed a step farther, and, indeed, could scarcely stand; he therefore was placed in a cart and dragged through the lines to receive the remainder of the prescribed strokes. The poor fellow stands very little chance of recovery, for he is literally torn to pieces.

Several young Poles belonging to Prussia, who had fied to Posen, and had returned home for the purpose of joining the Republican Polish Ministry, have been arrested, and compelled to enlist in the Prussian army.

PRINCIPALITIES OF THE DANUBE.

Advices received this week mention that the long-foreseen revolution had at length broken out at Bucharest Prince Bibesco, in attempting to escape, was fired at simultaneously by three boyars, but without effect, although one of the bullets grazed his epallette. The details of the insurrection are as yet unknown. This much seems certain, that on receiving information thereof, the Russian and Turkish troops stationed on the frontiers immediately invaded the country.

The occupation of Moldavia by Russian troops is positively affirmed by several credible authorities. The Russian Consul-General, M. Duhamel, had hastened from Jassy to Bucharest, and thence to Servia. In addition to this formidable foe there was present another almost equally dangerous—the cholera-morbus. According to official data, 101 cases out of 440 in the city of Bucharest proved fatal between the 8th and the 13th June; in Galatz, of 698 patients attacked in the month of May, 218 succumbed; and the last lists (published the first week in June) show that the malady was daily increasing, the average number of fresh cases being about 50 per diem. The visitation was attributed to the intense heat of the weather.

Letters from Constantinople of the 27th ult. state that Sir S. Canning arrived in that capital on the 24th, in the Antelope steam-ship. The cholera was still raging in that city, and making ravages at Odessa and Chesmé.

By the Levant mail, we have received the Athens journals and correspondence to the 29th ultimo. The insurrection still prevailed on the Turkish frontiers. Sir Stratford Canning had left the Pireus on the evening of the 20th, in the steamer Antelope, intending to touch at Poros and Cape Surinam, before going to Constantinople. During his stay at Athens, he had frequent interviews with the King, which had given hopes that, by his counsels and persuasion, a change might have been effected in the deplorable policy of the Government. Much disappointment was, however, felt at the absence of all result. The same system which has prevailed hitherto was still continued.

The Greek Government had positively refused to give up the assassin of the Turkish Minister, M. Mussurus.

Turkish Minister, M. Mussurus.

UNITED STATES.

Advices to the 28th and 30th ult. have been received this week. In Congress the Oregon Bill had been under discussion. The excitement consequent upon the forthcoming election for the Presidency continued to increase. A convention of Barnburners, sasembled at Utica, had nominated Martin Van Buren had published a lengthy reply, in which he announced his determination, previously expressed in 1844, to retire from political life, to be unchanged. He declined a nomination. It was said that Mr. Clay was about to give in his adhesion to the nomination General Taylor, and call upon his friends to enlist under the Taylor banner. The ratified treaty had not reached Washington.

The ratified treaty had not reached Washington.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The accounts from Venezuela which is the theatre of civil war at present, are conflicting. Advices, dated Porto Cabello, June 10, say that, according to the statements of the Government party, Maracabo, the last foothold of the friends of the constitution, was taken possession of, on the 30th ult., by a division of General Monagas's army. The castle, it was understood, yet remained in the hands of the opposition, but could not hold out long. If the information communicated by the so-called Government party can be relied on, the civil war may be considered at an end. Another account, of the same date, states positively that General Paez, with a strong force, was in full possession of Maracaibo, and that the public opinion even of the Government officers was that they would succeed in their patriotic endeavours to maintain the Constitution. Trade, owing to the unsettled state of affairs, was extremely flat.

MEXICO.

From Queretaro we learn that Herrera had been elected President, and that the usual addresses had been exchanged between the Government and the United States Commissioners.

The United States troops were moving homewards. General Patterson's division left the city of Mexico on the 30th May; General Marshall's was to follow on the 1st of June; and, on the 5th, General Butler was to start in company with Mr. Sevier. General Butler has issued an order declaring that no soldier will be discharged from service until his arrival in New Orleans, or other port of destination. This effectually setlles the project of organising in Vera Cruz a force for relieving Yucatan.

Accounts from Yucatan represent it to be still in the most deplorable condition.

dition.

WEST INDIES.

HAYTI.— Advices from Hayti inform us that in consequence of the disturbed state of affairs, all the coloured population were emigrating, and the business of Port-au-Prince, at least, was expected to fall into the hands of foreigners. President Fauston Soulouque arrived at Jeremie on the 9th of May with an army of 2000 men. Since his arrival the severest measures have been adopted by his administration towards those occused of hostility towards his Government. All was quiet at Gonaives on the 4th, and the Mulattoes were acting as soldiers in defence of their property. The Negroes, it was reported, had had a bloody fight near Jacmel, in which about 200 men and children were killed. Their blood was drunk by the maddened wretches who slew them.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

EMILY-GEORGIANA, COUNTESS OF WINCHELSEA.



EMILY-GEORGIANA, COUNTESS OF WINCHELSEA.

Her Ladyship, the second wife of George William, Earl of Winchelsea, was born 9th July, 1809, the second daughter of the flight Hon. Sir Charles Bagot, G.C.B., by the Lady Mary, his wife, eldest daughter of William, third Earl of Mornington. Lady Winchelsea was, consequently, niece of the Duke of Wellington. Her marriage took place on the 15th February, 1837, but there was no issue from it. She died at Haverholme Priory, Lincolnshire, on the 10th instant.

RICHARD BENSON WARREN, ESQ., H.M. SECOND SERGEANT-AT-LAW IN IRELAND.

IN IRELAND.

By the death of this distinguished lawyer the Irish bar has lost its most learned and its ablest member. For many years past his position in the Equity Courts of Dublin was second to none; and since the elevation of the late Chief Justice Pennefather to the Bench, Mr. Warren was deemed the leader of the Chancery bar. His call bears date Michaelmas Term, 1806. In 1824 he obtained the honour of a silk gown, and in 1841 was promoted by Sir Robert Peel to the rank of Sergeant-at-law. From the earliest period of his forensic career, Mr. Warren gave promise of all those acquirements which years of professional labour matured to the highest excellence. As a lawyer he was profound and accurate, deeply imbued with the principles of his profession, and thoroughly skilled in practical details.

"They who contemplate the late Mr. Warren" (we quote from a contemporary Journal), "merely as a lawyer, can form by no means an adequate estimate of his character and qualities. To learning and ability he united the highest tone of mind and morals, the kindest and the gentlest deportment. Throughout his long and successful career, Sergeant Warren was never known to swerve from the most scrupulous adherence to his principles; he sought no favours, he compromised no opinions which hisjudgment sanctioned, he made no enemies, though he gained innumerable friends. Of his domestic life, and his discharge of those sacred relations, we speak not. His mourning relatives can best attest the worth of him whom, for a season, they have lost."

The learned gentleman died at his residence in Leeson-street, Dublin. As a testimony of respect to his memory, neither the Lord Chancellor, the Master of the Rolls, or the Masters in Chancery, sat in their courts the day of the Sergeant's decase. A portrait of Mr. Warren, sketched in the Court of Queen's Bench at Dublin during the late trials, appeared in this Journal for May 20, 1848.

### CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

THE CHARTIST TRIALS.

On Saturday last, Francis Looney, aged thirty-four, described as a cabinet maker, was placed in the dock charged with misdemeanour. The Attorney-General, in stating the case to the jury, said that the prisoner was indicted on two separate charges for attending and speaking at two meetings on the 5th of June, the one held in Blackfriars-road, and the other at Soho, and which were held to express sympathy with John Mitchel. The prisoner, after a lengthened trial, was found "Gullty."

On Monday morning, at ten o'clock, Lord Chief Justice Wilde took his seat on the bench, and Ernest Charles Jones, twenty-nine, barrister-at-law, was called upon to surrender. Having answered, he was placed at the end of the counseltable, and was arraigned upon an indictment charging him with sedition, attending an unlawful assembly, and a riot, at Bishop Bonner's Fields, on the 4th of June last.

ing an unlawful assembly, and a riot, at Bishop Bonner's Fields, on the 4th or June last.

The Attorney-General then rose, and proceeded to open the case for the prosecution. It would be with considerable pain that he should have to lay the circumstances of this case before the jury, for the defendant belonged to the same profession as himself, and therefore was a person who knew well what would be the effect of his language, not only upon the minds of those to whom it was addressed, but also its bearing in a legal sense. He was a person of education and reading, and therefore the jury would find that, in the sedition he had spoken, there was not that grossness that had been exhibited in the speeches of the others; and they would find that it had been delivered in more measured terms, and with greater correctness. He should not ask the jury to look at particular words, but he should put it before them as a whole, and they would see that is entire object and meaning were, "Organjes, arm, and prepare to resist the authorities." The learned Attorney-General having submitted the prisoner's seditious language at length to the jury, the latter, after a trial which lasted to six o'clock in the evening, found the prisoner guilty.

The Sentences.

THE SENTENCES.

The whole of the defendants who had been convicted, viz. Fussell, Williams, ernon, Sharpe, Looney, and Jones, were then placed at the bar to receive

Vernon, Sharpe, Looney, and Jones, were then placed at the bar to receive sentence.

The Chief Justice, having addressed them on the nature of their offences, first passed sentence upon Fussell, whom he ordered to be imprisoned upon the charge of sedition for two years, and for the unlawful assembly for three months; and he was, in addition, ordered to enter into his own recognizances in £100, with two sureties in £50 each to keep the peace for five years.

Williams was the next sentenced to five years 'imprisonment on the first count, one week on the second, and that he also should find sureties in the same amount as Fussell, to keep the peace for three years.

Sharpe likewise to two years for sedition, three months for the unlawful assembly, and find the same amount of sureties as the others to keep the peace for three years.

Vernon was also sentenced to be imprisoned for two years, and find the same sureties as the others to keep the peace for three years.

Looney was sentenced to two years, imprisonment on the count for sedition, two months for the unlawful assembly, and to find the same amount of sureties as the last defendant to keep the peace for two years.

And, lastly, Jones was sentenced to be imprisoned for two years, to find two sureties in £150 each, and to enter in his own recognizance in £200 to keep the peace for five years.

This closed the business of the session, and the Court then adjourned to Monday, August 21.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL has received from J. H. H. the half of a £5 note, on account of an omission in a return for income tax.

HALL'S GERMAN WOOL MODEL LANDSCAPE.—This very beautiful and ingenious specimen of German wool work is now exhibiting at the artist's, in New Oxford-street. It is nine feet in length; and the scene is a smiling summer landscape, in which we have a cottage, gardens, ruins, grassy mounds, rocky cliffs, and umbrageous trees grouped into a picturesque scene of artistic skill, as well as natural tint.

can s, and ambrageous trees grouped into a picturesque scene of artistic skill, as well as natural tint.

THE "Army of Paris."—"The garrison of Paris and the banlieue," says the Courrier Français, "is thus composed; viz. Infantry, ten regiments of the line, 4th, 12th, 18th, 23d, 29th, 50th, 52d, 55th, 71st, and 73d; six of Light Infantry, 1st, 7th, 11th, 14th, 18th, and 23d; four companies of veterans; twenty-six battalions of the Garde Mobile; the Garde Républicaine, and the Gendarmerie; Cavalry, 1st; Carabiniers, 1st, 2d; and 6th Curassiers at Versailles; 2d and 8th Dragoons; and 5th Lancers; Artillery, two regiments at Vincennes; Sappers and Miners of the Engineers, one battalion.—The whole, without the National Guards, forms an army of from 60,000 to 80,000 men."

SLERRA LEONE.—The want of a safe and commodious landing-place for heats.

Sierra Leone.—The want of a safe and commodious landing-place for boats

Sierra Leone.—The want of a safe and commodious landing-place for boats at Sierra Leone, and also of a wharf with a good depth of water alongside, is, we understand, about to be supplied. Commodore Sir Charles Hotham has taken great interest in the matter, and has employed the master of his ship to make a survey, which has been very ably done, and a drawing forwarded, we understand, to the Admiralty. When this is completed, a steam-ship as large as the Penelope will be able to go alongside to coal.

Fire at Nottingham.—On Wednesday one of the most serious conflagrations that has occurred in Nottingham since the destruction of the Exchange broke out in an extensive factory, situated in a dense range of buildings, between the Market-place and Parliament-street. The mill was fitted up with machinery (worked by s'eam) for preparing wool, cotton, and silk for manufactures, and was in the occupation of Messrs. Hollins and Son, who only purchased it a few months ago from John Mills, Esq. The fire originated in the "teasing-room" A youth named Steele was engaged in carding and mixing cotton, when a quantity of the yarn became entangled round a portion of the machinery, the rapid evolutions of which caused the materials to ignite, and before assistance could be rendered the whole frame was in a bluze. The flames speedily spread to other parts of the machinery, and at length reached the roof, which fell in piecemel, greatly to the danger of those rendering assistance. The flames were ultimately subdued. The amount of damage is estimated at upwards of a thousand pounds. It is understood that the premises were insured.

### CHESS.

"X. Y. Z."—In the case mentioned, mate must be given in fifty moves, or the game

"X. Y. Z."—In the case mentioned, mate must be given in fifty moves, or the game be considered a drawn one.

"Rev. M.M.," Klursh.—You are mistaken; the very beautiful Problem, No. 232, cannot possibly be solved in less than the stipulated number of moves.

"Sopracitta."—The solution of Enigma No. 332 is not effected in the way you suggest. White's first move is Q to her sy. Enigma 331 is quiteright as it stands. You must not permit a mate of only three moves deep to master you.

"A French Clitzen."—Our answers to Chess Correspondents last week, although in type, were for the most part excluded at the last moment, by intelligence of more immediate consequence. Your solutions are all correct.

"Jareph," "F. R. S.," "H. J.," "Subscriber," and others, must not attribute the delay to any want of attention on our part; the answers were in type a fortnight ago, but were made to give place at the last moment to more pressing matters.

"F. G. R."—Enigma No. 332 you will easily accomplish by playing the White Q to her sq on the first move. 3. The frontispiece to which you allude can be solved in six, instead of eleven moves."

first move. 3. The frontispiece to which you allude can be solved in six, instead of eleven moves.

"W—ss," Carlisle.—The great match games to which you allude were published at the time in Vol. 5 of the Chess-Player's Chronicle.

"G. S.," Inverary.—Mr. Möllerström's beautiful Problem, No. 232, cannot be solved as you propose, since, upon White's taking the Bishop, Black need not retake at all. See our solution in the present Number.

"J. E. C."—Enigma No. 333 is neat enough as a Problem in two moves.

"C. T."—Mr. Angus has long abandoned the arduous labour of constructing Chess Problems. The one you speak of by him appeared in an early volume of the Chess-Player's Chronicle, and is as follows:—White: Kat Q B Thi, R at Q B sq; B at K K 4th; Kt at Q 3d; and P at K B 2d. Black: K at Q 4th; P at Q5th—White mates in three moves.

Solutions by "Iota," "F. G. R.," "Esor," "Epsilon," "A Beginner," "S. S. B.," "Sorracitta," "A. B.," "Philo-Chess," "M.P.," "F. R. S.," "W. L.," "A. Z. B. Y.," "A French Citizen," "R. B. T.," "Spero," "Gilbertson," are correct.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 232.

WHITE.

1. Kt to Q Kt 2d

2. Kt to Q sq

3. R to K R 3d P to K R 4th P to K R 5th P to K 6th WHITE. BLACK.

4. Kt takes K P B moves

5. Kt to Q B 4th
Double check and mate.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 233.

WHITE.

BLACK.

WHITE.

BLACK.

WHITE.

BLACK.

WHITE.

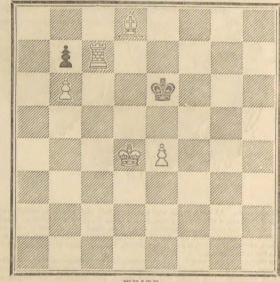
BLACK.

3. R takes P—Mate

P to R 6th

This Problem, by placing the White King on his own sq, the position is very much improved, and mate can still be effected in three moves.

PROBLEM No. 234. By HERR KLING. BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

CHESS ENIGMAS. No. 335.—By M. Bonetti. (From the Berlin Schachzeitung.)

BLACK.
K at his 3d
Ps at K 2d and Q
2d
White to play, and mate in five moves. White to play, and mate in five moves.

No. 336.—By J. R. EDNEY.

BLACK.

WHITE.

K at Q 5th

K at K B 3d

Bs at K R 5th and Ps at K R 2d and

K B 8th

WHITE.

WHITE.

K at Q B 6th

Q at K 6th

Q at K 6th

White playing first, mates in four moves.

White playing first, mates in four moves.

## NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Earl of Auckland, and most of the members and officers of the Admiralty,

The Earl of Auckland, and most of the members and officers of the Admiralty, are expected at Portsmouth to-day (Saturday), to inspect the squadron under the orders of Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B., and to witness his departure from Spithead, for the rendezvous, 10 degrees S.W. of Cape Clear. Rear-Admiral Sir G. F. Seymour, C.B., G.C.H., the late Commander-in-Chief on the Pacific station, has arrived in town, and had interviews with the Lords of the Admiralty on Tuesday last.

The Council of the Royal Naval School having selected Annesley Turner Denham (second son of Captain H. Mangles Denham, R.N., F.R.S.) for the Yarborough Scholarship (founded by the Earl of Yarborough), Lord Auckland has been pleased to recognise the same by conferring on him a cadetship in the Paval Nava.

### REAPPEARANCE OF THE POTATO DISEASE. (To the Editor.)

Sin,—I regret to state that during the last few days the potato haulm has been visited by the Aphis vastator, and the consequent botrytis. At present I have seen nothing to warrant any apprehensions of alarm, although the circumstance is one requiring continual watchfulness. If the insects speedily leave the plant, but little damage will be effected; if they long remain, the crop will be seriously injured.

Alfred Smee.

## FUNERAL OF "THE VICTIMS OF JUNE!

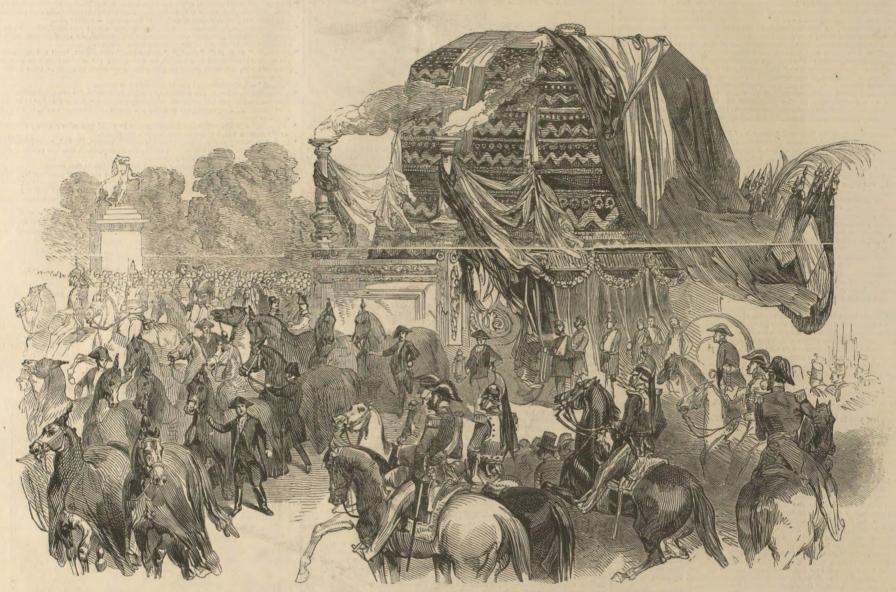
THURSDAY, the 6th instant, was consecrated to the funeral, at Paris, of the victims of the last insurrection—"the victims of June," as they are distinc-

The ceremony was performed according to the programme, with the excep-The ceremony was performed according to the programme, with the exception of the procession to the Place de la Bastile. It was announced in the National Assembly, on Wednesday, that this part of the ceremony would be postponed, as the vaults under the Column of July were not ready for the reception of the bodies; and that they would, therefore, be deposited for the present in the vaults of the Church of the Madeleine. The motive officially assigned did not inspire general behef; and Galignani stated next morning that rumours were current that the postponement was the result of information of some assassins having prepared an infernal machine, à la Fieschi, in a house on the Boulevards, and that it would be let off at the moment when the President of the Council of Ministers and his colleagues should be passing.

passing.

The spectacle, even without the procession along the Boulevards, was very imposing. The Hall of the National Assembly, and that part of the Church of the Madeleine which faces it, were hung with black, relieved with silver. The great scene of the ceremonial was, however, on the Place de la Concorde, whereon was erected a lofty structure, remarkable at once for simplicity and the consistent of a large altar, placed beneath a canopy, upon a vast The design of the canopy somewhat resembled that of an eastern temple, or mosque; it was surmounted by a large silvered dome, upon which were placed

## FUNERAL OF "THE VICTIMS OF JUNE."



THE FUNERAL CAR.

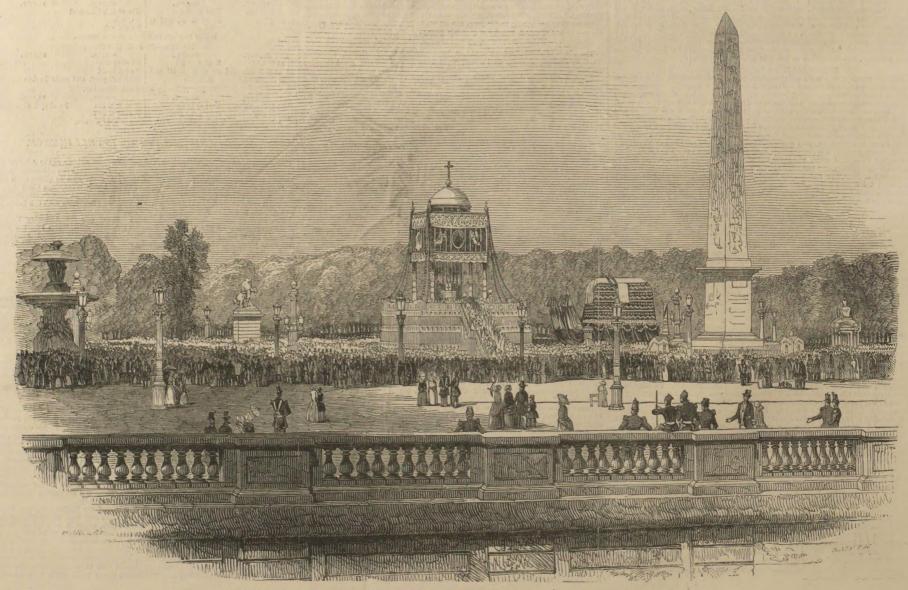
a ball and cross. At each angle was a smaller ball and cross, to which were attached long crape streamers, studded with silver stars, whose funereal splendour paled in the rays of the morning sun. The sides of the canopy were decorated with church relies, as a figure of the Saviour, praying angels, &c.; and beneath, around the altar, hung silver lamps, lending their almost ineffectual fire to the sad splendour.

The troops who took part in the ceremony consisted of detachments from different corps, and the total formed an imposing mass. Most of the National Guards were in uniform. The crowd was very dense, and consisted, for the greater part, of the bourgeoisie. At half-past ten, the officiating Bishop ascended the steps of the altar, and the religious service commenced, the cannon of the Invalides firing at intervals. Notwithstanding the intense heat of the day, the crowd stood with their heads uncovered during the greater part of the religious service. When the Host was elevated, nearly all the persons present fell on their knees.

The scene was very impressive: the vast masses of troops, all bare-headed —the funebral pomp of the colossal altar, backed by the trees lof the Champs Elysées, had a most striking scenic effect.

At twelve o'clock, the procession formed, the Members of the National Assembly and the public bodies ranging in the order fixed by the programme. Assembly and the public bodies ranging in the order fixed by the programme. Guards, the Republican Guard, and the different troops. The car was accompanied by nearly 200 priests. Then followed other detachments of troops. On arriving at the Madeleine, the bodies were brought into the church; and, after prayers had been read by the Bishop of Langres, they were deposited in the vaults. The public and troops then separated in religious silence.

The funeral car was, of course, the grand feature of the procession. It was drawn by 16 horses, caparisoned in black cloth, studded with silver stars; and led by men in three-cornered hats and riding boots. Upon the pall lay a huge crown of immortelles; at each angle was a large incense-burner; beside the car,



THE PROCESSION AND GREAT ALTAR, AT THE PLACE DE LA CONCORDE.—(FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE.)



### CONSECRATION OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH OF ST. GEORGE.

STRANGE, indeed, are the mutations of localities in this vast metropolis; and not the least remarkable of them is, that the focus of the "No Popery" Riots of 1780, should, within a lifetime, become the site of a Roman Catholic Church—the largest erected in England since the Reformation! Such is the new edifice which was opened with great pomp and ceremony on Tuesday, the 4th

We shall first describe, from an authorised source,

THE CHURCH.

The new Church, with an extensive range of monastic buildings, intended as residences for clergy, schools, &c., occupies a plot of ground in the Lambeth-road, nearly facing the eastern wing of Bethlehem Hospital. The building was commenced in 1840; and we gave an engraving of the exterior of the Church, as well as of its interior, in No. 33 of our Journal (December 24, 1842). The whole pile is, we believe, completed externally, except the great tower and spire, as yet only carried up to the height of 60 feet; their entire height, as designed, is 320 feet.

The Church is dedicated in honour of St. George, the patron of England, and is in the later Decorated style. It is cruciform in plan, and consists of a nave and asises, the tower, a chancel, and two chapels; one is dedicated in honour of the Holy Sacrament, and the other in honour of the Virgin; and between them is the High Altar.

The body of the Church is allotted to the laity, and is calculated to seat about

The body of the Church is allotted to the laity, and is calculated to seat about 3000 persons, upon low open benches, with tracery ends, and quatrefoil backs. There is no clerestory, but each of the roofs is gabled, an arrangement of which there are good examples in the fine churches of Grantham and Great Yarmouth.

Every hay of the page is divided.

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There is no clerestory, but each of the roots is gabled, an arrangement of which there are good examples in the fine churches of Grantham and Great Yarmouth.

Every bay of the nave is divided by buttresses terminating in rich pinnacles. In each alternate bay is a confessional, projecting as far as the buttresses, and divided into three compartments for the priests and penitents.

The principal entrance is in the great tower, through a decay moulded doorway, over which is a great window of six lights, filled with pained glass, representing St. George, St. Michael, and other saints. The principal entrance is in the great tower, through a deeply moulded doorway, over which is pense to the name of the creek of the priest of the paint of the priest of th

THE CONSECRATION.

The ceremony commenced by the assemblage of all those who were to form a part in the procession in the Sacristy, on the southern side of the Church, along the whole length of which an awning was raised, and under it the procession passed.

along the whole length of which an awning was raised, and under it the procession passed.

The spectacle in the Sacristy was very picturesque; the Archbishop and Bishops in full pontificals, their vestments, crimson and gold, having the most gorgeous appearance; the Canons in their rich vestments; the secular clergy, 260 in number, in their surplices; the regular clergy (comprising different orders), viz. the Cistercians, the Benedictines, the Franciscans, the Passionists, the Dominicans, the Fathers of the Oratory, the members of the Institute of Charity, all attired in their, respective habits; then there were the representatives of the several religious guilds in the metropolis, the members of the choir, and the little boys dressed in their soutans and carrying flowers.

At a quarter-past eleven o'clock, the procession set out in the following order:—

The Cross-bearer.
First came the Thurifer, Dr. Ferguson, of Fulham.
Then the two Acolytes, the Honorable E. Stonor and Mr. W. Burke.
Next twenty-four torch-bearers.
Then the incense-bearers, Sir John Acton.
Next the Clergy, two hundred and sixty in number, and walking two abreast.
Then came the religious orders—

The Dominicans.
The members of the Institute of Charity.
The Deacons
The Sub-Deacons.
The Canons.
The Games.
The Bishops according to their seniority of ordination.
And, lastly, Dr. Wiseman, who carried his Crosier.
The Mire-bearer.

The Ceremonarii were the Rev. J. Wheble; F. Rymer, Esq.; J Bagshawe, Esq. The Bishops were each accompanied by a Chaplain.

The Gremonaril were the Rev. J. When the Search, East, Pag.; J Bagshawe, Eag.
The Blabops were each accompanied by a Chaplain.
At the setting out of the procession, the choir began to chant the psalm, "Lectatus sum." When the cross-bearer appeared at the door at the head of the procession, the organ rolled forth its. "billows of sound," and the psalm, "Quandilectam tabernaculum tuum," was chanted.
As the procession moved down the middle of the nave, the grandeur of the edifice itself, the gorgeous appearance of the high altar, refulgent with gold and edifice itself, the gorgeous appearance of the high altar, refulgent with gold and empty of the charch "there were no lights, but all parts of the building were acap down the things of the charch "there were no lights, but all parts of the building were had any of the charch "there were no lights, but all parts of the building were plant and unadorned; while that the upper end, and especially the centre chapel, to which these who were preceded by the centre chapel, to which these who were preceded by the centre chapel, to which these who were preceded by the centre chapel, to which the sum's rays could only penetrate through the richly stalmed windows, was one blaze of light—wax tapers burning up above wax tapers, and easting back, in brilliant flashes, the reflection of the burnished gold on which there were no leghts, but all parts of the building were had not supplied to the sum's respective them all was displayed an enormous crucifix, bearing a figure large as life, but for the comment to rest, and to be again repelled; whilst hirt over them all was displayed an enormous crucifix, bearing a figure large as life, but for the comment to rest, and to be again repelled; whilst hirt over them all was displayed an enormous crucifix, bearing a figure large as life, but for the comment to rest, and to be again repelled; whilst hirt over them all was displayed an enormous crucifix, bearing a figure large and the procession, in whilch there were to be seen the various Ca

Liverpool; Dr. Morris, titular Bishop of Troy, and V. A. of the Western District; Dr. Brown, of Wales; Dr. Briggs, of York; Dr. Wiseman, V. A. of the London District, Bishop of Melipotamus; and Dr. Wareing, V. A. of the Eastern District. The only Irish Bishop present was Dr. Brown, of Elphin; the only Scotch Bishop, Dr. Gillis, of Edinburgh. There were also several foreign Canons present.

Mr. Nixon presided at the organ. The choir consisted of fifty voices, most of whom were boys from the different Roman Catholic schools of the metropolis, and many of the Italian vocalists; amongst the latter were Tamburini, Salvi, and Mario. M. Lutz was the choir master.

The mass was from a Ms. score by Hummel and Drobetche; introit, the "Hæc dies," by Ett; the offertory, "Lauda Sion," by Michael Haydn.

The procession lasted a quarter of an hour. When the Bishops had taken their seats in the Sanctuary, the choir sung the "Kyrie Eleison," and, subsequently, the "Gloria in excelsis."

The Archbishop, attended by the Bishops and the other clergy, having advanced in procession up to the foot of the altar-steps, the Archbishop then takes off his mitre, and gives his pastoral staff to an attendant, and then falls down upon his knees in advartion,—he alone performing this act of devotion.

Our artist has depicted the most impressive portion of the ceremony within the sanctuary.

on in sintre, and gives in spastoral start to an attendant, and the last can upon his knees in adoration,—he alone performing this act of devotion.

Our artist has depicted the most impressive portion of the ceremony within the sanctuary.

Pontifical high mass then commenced. Upon the Gospel of the day being read, Dr. Wiseman ascended the pulpit, and addressed the assembly, taking his text from the 117th Psalm, 27th and 28th verses, "God is the Lord which hat showed us light; bind the sacrifice with cords, even unto the horns of the altar." "Thou art my God, and I will praise thee; thou art my God and I will realst thee." Having congratulated his Catholic hearers upon the triumph to religion which the opening of such a church must be considered, he then appealed to those who were not Catholics, and who might have been induced by a mere curiosity to be present, and explained to them what was the meaning of all this exhibition of riches, of golden ournaments, of jewellery, of lights, of paintings, &c.; that it emanated from a desire to testify the greater respect to floor flowards the close of his discourse, Dr. Wiseman adverted to the numerous foreign prelates who were present, as a proof of the unity of the Church, however much its members might differ from each other in language; and he then stated that the Church was named after one of the ancient saints, and the service that day devoted to the first martyr in Britain for the Christian doctrine, St. Alban, whose memory was celebrated by the Church in the words of the venerable Bede, and who might be united by him with one who had been invited to be present that day, but had since fallen a martyr in the discharge of his duties—the late Archbishop of Paris. Dr. Wiseman read a letter of the Archbishop, though declining the Invitation to be present, did not, like the other Bishops, who felt themselves unable to attend, promise that he would aid them by his prayers on that day. It would seem, he said, as if the pious Archbishop had a presentiment of his martyrdom—

sermon.

We were told that the collection was very large at both services; but it is needed, as £8000 is due upon the edifice, and it will require many thousands more to finish the great tower, and bring the whole design to a worthy completion. The cost of the building, to this time, has been £38,000.

Among the distinguished personages present at the services, were the Count de Montemolin, the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk, the Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury, Lord and Lady Camoys, Lord and Lady Stafford, the Hon. Stafford Jerningham, Lord Petre, the Earl of Arundel and Surrey, Lord and Lady Mostyn, the Hon. Mr. Stonor, Sir Richard Nagle, the Hon. C. Clifford, Mr. Devereux, M.P., mr. Wyse, M.P., Mr. Collins, M.P., the Hon. Mr. Howard. Several clergymen of the Established Church were present with a view of witnessing the splendid ceremony.

THER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—M. THALBERG has the honour to announce that his Grand Morning CONCERT will take place in the GREAT CONCERT-ROOM of HER MAJESTY'S THEATHE, on MONDAY MORNING, JULY 17th, 1848, and will be supported by the talent of Mdlo. JENNY LIND, who will sing the Grand Scena from "Der Freyschutz," Weber; La Lezione di Canta (with Sig. Lablacho, Figuravanit; and the celebrated Swedish Melodies. M. Thalberg will have the honour to accompany Mdlle. Jenny Lind on the Fiancforte. M. Thalberg will accuse the following Ficeses—Fantasia on Subjects from "Don Pasquale" (by Desire), Thalberg; Barcarolle (first time of Performance), Thalberg; New Terantella, Thalberg; Fautasia on Subjects from "Lucrezis Borgia," Thalberg. Further particulars will be published forthwith. Applications for Tickets to be made at the Box-office.

nt the Box-office.

DOYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—COVENT-GARDEN.—By
COMMAND.—On THURSDAY next, JULY 20, 1848, by Command of her Most Gracious Majesty, will be performed, for the First Time, Meyerbeer's Grand Opera, LES
HUCUENOTS. Marguerite de Valois (betrothed to Henry IV.), Midme Castellan; Dame
HUCUENOTS. Marguerite de Valois (betrothed to Henry IV.), Midme Castellan; Dame
HUCUENOTS. Marguerite de Saint Bris (Governor of the Loures), Sig Tamburini;
Valentine (his daughter), Midme Pauline Viardot; Comte de Nevera, Sig Tagliañce; Cosses,
Sig Luigi Mei; First Monk, Sig Corradi-Setti; Bois Mosa, Sig Lavia: De Metz, Sig Polonini; Meru, Sig Rache; Raoul de Nangis (a Protestant gentleman), Sig Mario; Marcel (his
Servant), Sig Marini; Urbain (Page of Marguerite), Mille Alboin. With other Entertainments, the particul-rs or which will be duly amounced.—Tickets, Stalls, and Boxes, to be
obtained at the Box-Office of the Theatre, which is open from Eleven till Half-past Five
O'Clock; and at the principal Libraries and Music-sellers.

O'Clock; and at the principal Libraries and Music-sellers.

OYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.—

ON TUESDAY NEXT, July 18, 1848, will be performed Donizetti's Opera, LUCIA DI
LAMMERMOOR. Lucia, Madame Persiani (being her First Appearance this season in that
character, of which she was the Original Representative); Allisa, Madame Bellini; Enrice,
Signor Tamburini (his First Appearance in that character at the Royal Italian Opera); Edgardo, Monsieur Rogar (his First Appearance since his return from the Continent); Raimondo,
Signor Polonini; arturo, Signor Soldi.
After which will be given a Seene from LA CENERENTOLA, in which Mdlle. Alboni will
sing the celebrated Cavatina, "Non piu mesta."

Composer, Director of the Music, and Conductor, Mr. Costa.

To conclude with the Ballet of MANON LESCAUT, in which Mdlle. Lucile Grahn will
dance.

nce. Admission to the Pit, 8s.; to the New Amphitheatre, 2s. 6d.; Amphitheatre Stalls, 5s. The fformances will commence at Eight o'clock. Tickets, Stalls, and Boxes (for the night or ison) to be obtained at the Box-office of the Theatre, which is open from Eleven to half-past ve o'clock: and at the principal Libraries and Music-sellers.

A STLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Under the Patronage of Her Majesty the Queen and Prince Albert.—On MONDAY, JULY 17, and ve Following Evenings (for the 32nd time), the highly-successful, Chivalrous Spectacle of ARMION; or, The Battle of Fiolden Field. To be followed by Batty's Limitable Sense the Arena. The Entertainments to conclude with a favourite Farce.—Box-office open from even till Five.—Stage-Manager, Mr. W. West.

Half-price: Boxes Is. 6d., Stalls 2s., at Kine o'clock.—Stage Manager, Mr. Leigh Murray.

HOUDIN'S FANTASTIQUES, ST. JAMES'S THEATRE,
KING-STREET, ST. JAMES'S.—The celebrated Robert HouDiN continues to attract crowded and Fashionable Audiences at the above Theatre to witness his Extraordinary FANTASTIQUES, which he will continue to repeat every TUESDAY, HURSDAY,
ATTEDAY EVENINGS. Commencing at Half-past Eight o'Clock. The next DAY FER-FORMANCE will take place on FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 2I, instead of Wednesday, the
19th. commencing at Half-past Two o'Clock precisely, in consequence of the Ladies Partnesses
of the Grand Fete at Willow Bank, Fuhnam, having accepted M. Robert-Houdin's services on
that day.—Boxes, 4s.; Pit, 2s.; Gallery Stalls, 1s. 6d. Private Boxes, Orchestra Stalls, and
Tickats may be secured at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and at the Boxoffice of the Theatre, which is open Daily from Eleven to Five.

POYAL SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—Last Week

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—Entirely New

CROSBY HALL, BISHOPSGATE-STREET,—CONVERGATIONS on GEORGE CRUIKSHANK'S "BOTTLE," Illustrated by CARTOONS, the size of Info.—The Public in respectfully informed that CARTOONS from CRUIKSHANK'S "BOTTLE," will be Exhibited at GROSBY HALL, on weDNESDAX, JULY 19th, & FRIDAY, JULY 21st; on which occasions at interesting Narrative of Facts, applicable to the characters and foldesits portrayed by the attlat, will be given by Mr. EUGENE MAGARTHY. Front Seats, is.; Back Seats, 6d.; Reserved Seats, 2s.—Doors open at Half-past Seven.—Introductory Address to commence at English Clock.

## CALENDAR OF THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, July 16.—Fourth Sunday after Trinity. Full Moon at 9h. 21m. A.M. MONDAY, 17.—The Sun rises at 4h. 5m., and sets at 8h. 7m.
TUESDAY, 18.—The length of the Day is 16h. 1m. The decrease is 31m. since the longest day.
WEDNESDAY, 19.—The Princess Augusta, Duchess of Cambridge, born, 1795.
THURSDAY, 20.—St. Margaret. Mars sets at 9h. 18m. P.M.
FAIDAY, 21.—The Moon and Saturn are near together.
SATURDAY, 22.—St. Magdalene.

### TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 22.

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## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Dublin Subscriber."—Her Majesty's Theatre will close about the 20th of August; until which period the engagement of Malle. Jenny Lind will extend.
"A Constant Subscriber."—To give a complete list of the company at the Spitalfields Ball would be impracticable, within our narrow limits.

"A E. "—Declined.
"A Fair Admirer" should inquire of some perfumer.
"M. A. H."—See the work on Arithmetic by the Rev. J. Hunter, or "Nesbit's Arithmetic," published by Longman and Co.
"Edwin,"—Ineligible.
"J. J. B."—A list of the Unclaimed Dividends may be seen at Deacon's Coffee-house, 3, Walbrook.
"H. T."—The kippered Tay salmon would be a handsome present.
"Lindeved."—We regret that we cannot find space for the lines.
"K."—We prefer Short-hand.
"A Stranger" may obtain orders to view the new House of Lords by application, in writing, to the Lord Chamberlain's Office, Palace-yard.
"Z." Stroud.—Erard's, Great Marbborough-street.
"A Subscriber" is correct: there are pensions in reward of literary and scientific merit to the amount of £1200 added yearly to the list.
"E. M.," Southampton, had better address his inquiry to Messrs. Day and Haghe, Lincoln's-inn-fields.
"Tadcastriensis."—See "Reid's English Dictionary," published by Simpkin and Co.
"An Old Subscriber" (G. B. C.).—See the last "Army List."
"M.," Rugby.—We have not room.
"Anti-Backelor" should apply to the Registrar of his district.
"Ching-Fou."—Apply to the agents for some vessel about to sail for Sydney.
"A. H." Portland-place.—Apply at the Office for the Sale of Parliamentary Papers, in Great Turnstile, Holborn, for the last return made of the state of the British Navy.
"M. H. "I nour late war with China, Captain Elliot was superseded by Sir Henry Pottinger. By the treaty of Nankin, the ports of Canton, Amoy, Foo-choofoo, Ning-po, and Shang-hae were thrown open to the British. The Dublin University Magazine for the present month contains some articles on China which are worth reading.
"A Constant Reader and Subscriber," Brighton, will find a chro

of the Order of Saint Patrick, and refers to the trefou or snantrock corner the star.

"A Constant Reader."—A search at the Heralds' College will cost little, and obtain, probably, the information desired.

"A Medical Student."—The short sight will not, we think, be deemed an im-

probably, the snjormation desired.

"A Medical Student."—The short sight will not, we think, be deemed an impediment.

"A ken!"—The payment of certain fees, the performance of certain regulations, and the regular attendance in Hall for a certain number of Terms, qualify a candidate for the Bar. The "B.A." examination is not at all necessary.

"A.F. A. C."—The C in Cell is soft.

"A.F. A. C."—The C in Cell is soft.

"A.F. A. C."—The C in Cell is soft.

"B.D. C."—Mrs. C. Kean (when Miss Ellen Tree) performed, if we remember rightly, in a drama founded upon the story of "The Maid and the Magpie." Her marriage took place in 1842. (See our Journal for July 1.)

"Thane."—In "Witenagemot" the accent is on the penult syllable.

"W. F."—We have not seen the apparatus in question.

"R. B. L.," Hitchin.—The statement in the newspapers as to the Queen's Visit to Ireland has been authoritatively contradicted.

"Esperanza" has, we fear, little chance.

"F. F. F."—See MCultoch's "Commercial Dictionary," last edition.

"J. R.," Torquay.—Declined.

"A. N."—There are offices for such an object as you refer to, but we cannot advise you in the choice of one.

"An Injured Man," Cork, can, we consider, only apply by petition to Parliament for redress.

"A. J. W."—Ambu at Weale's Architectural Library. High Halporn.

"An Injured Man," Cork, can, we consider, only apply by petition to Parliament for redress.

"A.J.W."—Apply at Weale's Architectural Library, High Holborn.

"Venus," Tipton.—The distinction between carnations and picotees is, that the colour of the former is disposed in unequal stripes, yoing from the centre to the outer edges; and that of the picotees is disposed on the outer edges of the petals, and radiates inwards. (See Glenny on the Carnation and Picotee, "Annals of Horticulture for 1847," p. 347, a very useful work.

Received.—"A Subscriber from the Beginning" (Neucoastle Polytechnic Exhibition); "M. B.," Edinburgh; "Carr Banck;" Notts; "Clericus;" "Walton-on-the-Naze."—Owing to the pressure of subjects of historical interest, we have not been enabled to avail ourselves of either of the foregoing.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S MEETING AT YORK.—Next week we shall continue our Illustrations of this important Meeting; and, inter alia, give an Engraving of the enthusiastic Reception of His Royal Highness Prince Albert in this time-honoured City.

BINDING Vol. XII.—We have caused to be designed and prepared for the binding of the Volume of the Llustrated London News completed last week, a design allegorical of the Revolutions of 1848; and it is our intention that the cover for each future Volume shall bear a design characteristic of its leading contents. Our Subscribers are particularly requested to specify this in giving orders for the binding of their Volumes.

The New Cover for Vol. XII. will be ready on Monday next.

\*\*\* Vol. XII. of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, from January to July, 1848, is now ready.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

## LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1848.

HE would have been a bold prophet, and utterly unbelieved, who should have predicted, after the astonishing revolution of the 24th of February, 1848, that within five months after the proclamation of Liberty on its broadest basis, and of Equality and Fraternity as its concomitants, the French people would have found themselves under the yoke of a grinding despotism. Such, nevertheless, is the fact. The actual head of the French Republic is a more absolute despot than the Emperor Nicholas. He rules by military force, maintains the capital in a state of siege, and will not tolerate the free expression of political opinion, whether it proceeds from such papers as La Presse or the Assemblée Nationale, which proclaim anti-revolutionary doctrines; or the Peuple Constituant or the Populaire, which preach tenets that are ultra-republican and Communist. The French have struggled for much liberty, and have by the struggle deprived themselves of the small degree of liberty which they formerly enjoyed; and not only of their liberty, but of the order and confidence upon which depend trade and commerce, and the consequent subsistence of the multitudes. The truth seems to be, that France is not ripe for a republic. The party that con-quered in the streets on the 24th of February found themselves unexpectedly in a position to propagate the Republic, and they prounexpectedly in a position to proclaim the Republic, and they pro-claimed it, imagining that France would ratify their decision.

France has not done so. The Assembly, returned by universal suffrage, manifested from the very first that its tendencies were reactionary and Monarchical; and thence arose the conflict, the present issue of which is the establishment of a military Dictatorship, supported by an army within Paris, and another army on the outside of it. The Assembly has just voted, another army on the outside of it. The Assembly has just voted, by an immense majority, the establishment of a permanent camp of 50,000 men to keep the rebellious capital in subjection; and the sincere Republicans already proclaim that virtually there is an end of the Republic. In this juncture all eyes are turned upon General Cavaignac. He is said, by those who know him best, to have been a Republican all his life; but none are bold enough to assert positively that he is a Republican now, or to predict that if he is, he will long remain so. While the army of France—and, unfortunately for France and Europe, her whole people are too much imbued with the military spirit—would probably look with no disfavour upon any Algerine general, whether Cavaignac or Lamoricière, who should play once more the game of Napoleon; the adherents of the two families of the two Bourbons, the Legitimists adherents of the two families of the two Bourbons, the Legitimists and the Orleanists, are well inclined to see Cavaignae play the part of a General Monk. Much curiosity and interest, too, are excited as to the course to be taken by M. Thiers. He is at present in the confidence of the Dictator; but there are not wanting parties who put his name forward as the first President of the Republic. We would not be taken by M. Thiers. must confess that the state of France fills us with alarm, and that we can indulge no hope of the immediate re-establishment of order and tranquillity in that country. The two monarchical parties cannot agree with one another for the re-establishment of a Monarchy; and the success of either of them would lead to a long and sanguinary civil war, and to repeated attempts upon the part of the Republicans. The great fear is, that, as the sole means of cutting the Gordian knot of these domestic difficulties, the military party that is now in the ascendant will flatter the popular love of "glory," and employ in foreign wars that restless and excitable population, which, when not so employed, is ever ready to burst out into insurrection. From M. de Lamartine we might have expected a peace-able policy. From Generals Cavaignac and Lamoricière, aided by an adviser as M. Thiers, there is, we fear, but small chance of

THE Ministry of Lord John Russell bids fair to be celebrated for its successful overthrow of sedition both in Ireland and England. While the Chartists have been tried and convicted at the Old Bailey in the ordinary form and course of law without excitement, or even interest in their fate, the disciples of Mr. Mitchel in Ireand are falling, one after the other, into the meshes of the law, and being disposed of in a manner which is highly satisfactory to the friends of order. It was to be expected, after all the bravado of the physical force Repealers, and the known excitability of the Celtic character, that the arrest of those who have imitated the preachings of Mr. Mitchel, would not have been effected without come degree and great excitement in Dublin and in Iraland, come preachings of Mr. Mitchel, would not have been effected without some danger and great excitement in Dublin and in Ireland generally; but such has not been the case. The writers and proprietors of the Irish Felon have been quietly proceeded against; and even Mr. Meagher "of the sword" has been arrested for sedition at Waterford, and conveyed to Dublin under an escort of mounted police, without any disturbance of tranquillity either in the one city or the other. The shopkeepers of Dublin seem to be weary of the Reneal scription. the Repeal agitation.

any other policy than aggressive warfare.

It was announced some weeks ago, as if on authority, that during the autumn her Majesty would visit Ireland; but this intention, if it were ever formed, has been abandoned, much to the annoyance of all engaged in trade in the Irish capital. They throw the blame on the physical force Repealers, and, in consequence, look upon their arrests, not only without the indignation which seemed to animate them against England two months ago, but with a feeling somewhat akin to satisfaction. Altogether the firmness of the Irish Government seems to have produced the best results, and to have brought the "pike-mongers" and "vitriol-men" into the odium which will for the future prevent them from being dan-

## COURT AND HAUT TON.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

The Royal children take their usual open air exercise daily.

On Sunday the Queen and Prince Albert, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended Divine service in the private chapel of Buckingham Palace. The Hon, and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay officiated.

On Monday morning the Queen and Prince Albert visited the Zoological Gardens in the Regent's-park. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness were accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice; and were attended by Major-General Wemyss and Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phipps.—His Royal tlighness Prince Albert went in the course of the day, attended by Colonel Bouverie, to Messrs. Dickinson's, in New Bond-street, to view Mr. Foley's "Ino and the Infant Bacchus." The Queen went in state, in the evening, to Drury-lane Theatre, to honour the performance of Mr. Macready with her presence. The Royal cortège left Buckingham Palace at five minutes before seven o'clock. A party of the Life Guards formed the escort from the Palace to the Theatre.

On Tuesday, the Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred, took an airing in an open barouche and four. The Equerries in Waiting, Major-General Wemyss, and Colonel Bouverie, eyeuerry in Waiting, Major-General Wemyss, and Colonel Bouverie, eyeuerry in Waiting, went in the morning, to the review of "Prince Albert's Own Hussars" at Wimbledon-common. His Royal Highness Prince George and his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar were also present at the review. Her Royal Highness Prince Albert, 'attended by the Countess of Charlemont, Hon. Miss Kerr, Lord Camoys, and the Equerries in Waiting, honoured the performance at Her Majesty's Theatre, in the evening, with their presence.

On Wednesday afternoon the Queen took a drive to Kew in an open barouche and four. Her Majesty was accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal. Prince Albert, attended by the Marquis of Abercorn, Col. the Hon. C. B.

The Registration.—Persons who claim to vote for cities and boroughs in respect of the occupation of premises of the yearly value of £10, must pay, on or before Thursday next, the 20th inst., all poor-rates and assessed taxes that may have become due in respect of such premises for the year ending the 6th of April last, or they will not be placed upon the register. To vote for the country, possession of freehold property for six calendar months previous to the last day of July is required. A change of residence in the City of London does not disquality, providing the occupation has been continuous for a year. The 25th of August is the last day for serving notices of claims or objections.

Medicar Reform.—A meeting of the members of the College of Surgeons residing in Manchester was held on Tuesday, in the Town-hall, Mr. W. Beever in the chair, for "the purpose of expressing its dissent to any measure of medical reform having for its object the perpetuation of the present charter of the college, or the organisation of a separate college of medical practitioners." Mr. D. Noble proposed the following resolution: "That this meeting records its decided opposition to any measure of legislation affecting the constitution of the medical profession which may ratify the retrospective act of injustice involved in the provisions of the charter recently granted to the College of Surgeons at the instance of the council."—Dr. Rayner seconded the motion, and it was carried unanimously. Mr. J.B. Harrison moved, "That the invidious proceedings with regard to fellowship have deprived it of that value and consideration which, under other circumstances, it would be derogatory on the part of those who were members of the Royal College anterior to the date of the charter of 1843 to procure admission to fellowship by re-examination and further pecuniary payment, as at present proposed."—Mr. Bowman seconded the motion, and it was carried. Mr. T. Dorrington then moved, "That this meeting conceives the colleges of physicians and surgeons, and be prejudicial to the best interests of the profession.' seconded and carried, and the meeting then terminated.

## POSTSCRIPT

HOUSE OF LORDS.-FRIDAY.

Their Lordships sat for half an hour, and some bills on the table having een advanced a stage, the House adjourned.

PUBLIC WORKS (IRELAND) BILL (No. 2).—On the order of the day for the second reading of this Bill, Mr. STAFFORD moved as an amendment that the Bill be read a second time that day six months.

	1	LIVERP	OOL RA	CESF	RIDAY.		
		The St.	anley Sta	kes. T.	Y.C.		
Provost fill	у		43.0				
Archery	* 4.	8.0					8.0
The	Liverpoo	ol St. Leg	er Stake	s. Mile	and three	quarter	S.
Flatcatcher	84.	.49		**	**		
Corsican						4.4	
		1	Von in a	canter.			
		Th	e Aintre	Stakes.			
Abbot of M	leaux		14	4.1	**	0.4	
Strongbow				**		8.6	
. 1500-	The Beni	inck Tes	stimonial	One 1	file and	a half.	
Aspasia	1+						
Godfrey	**	2.0					
	The K	nowsley	Stakes,	One mile	e and a h	alf.	
Canezou	4.0	* 6					ted over

The Knowsley Stakes. One mile and a half.

Canezou

The New Sheriffs Elect.—Mr. Bousfield and Mr. Mills, who were on Midsummer-day elected Sheriffs, have declined to serve the office. Mr. Bousfield has paid the fine, upwards of £600. Mr. Mills, it is said, disputes the validity of the fine, and will be proceeded against by the City Solicitor for the amount. A Common Hall will be held in a few days for the election of two other persons to serve in the office. The fines in such cases are appropriated to the improvement of the City.

Parish of St. Pancras.—On Thursday a numerous meeting of the vestry took place at the vestry-rooms, Camden-town, to consider the increased rate for the maintenance of the metropolitan police. Mr. Churchwarden Healey in the chair. The vestry-clerk stated that the rate had been made upon the faith of the Government bill introduced by Sir G. Grey; and the increased demand on St. Pancras for the present half year was £2731 14s. 4d. He had to present a resolution which the Board of Directors had come to on the preceding day. It was—"That this Board feel much surprised at the breach of faith on the part of the Government, in regard to the amount of the police rate now demanded, which involves the additional payment of upwards of one penny in the pound, increasing the expenditure for the half year by £2731 14s. 4d., and this Board hereby protests against the same, and recommends the vestry to take such measures as it may deem expedient thereon." Mr. Hetherington moved the following resolution:—"That this vestry have heard, with feelings of regret and indignation the demand made by the Police Commissioners for an increase in the police-rate amounting to £2731 14s. 4d. for the present half-year, and more particularly as the vestry are also of opinion that it involves a breach of faith pledged to the vestry in Mr. Commissioner Mayne's letter of the 3rd of January, and that the sum paid by this pairsh is more than adequate to the services rendered by the police. In this opinion they are borne ou

### LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

Paris and the provinces generally continue quiet, and confidence is being gradually restored in the former. There is no news of any particular interest by last night's mail.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

The Royal Humane Society was held on Thesday afternoon at the offices, No. 3, Trafalgar-square; B. Bond Cabbell, Esq., M.P., in the chair. Mr. Charlier, the secretary, read the report, from which it appeared that since December last the number of persons who had been successfully treated after immersion in the water was 64, beyond recovery 3, attempted suicide 18. In Hyde-park, since December last, 19 cases had come under the attention of the society, out of which 17 persons were successfully treated, and 2 were beyond recovery. There had also been 11 attempted suicides during the same period. The society's honorary rewards were voted to Lieut. W. R. Smith, R.N., for saving the life of Mr. West, the second master of her Majesty's ship Endymion; to Mr. F. Hutchinson, surgeon, of Farringdon-street, for restoring, by skilful and unremitting exertion, George Thornton, also for his valuable and prompt assistance rendered on frequent occasions; and to Mr. H. A. F. Lusignan, for saving the life of Edward Blundell. The Archbishop of Canterbury having been elected one of the Vice-Presidents in the room of the late Archbishop, a vote of thanks was passed to the chairman, when the proceedings terminated.

ASLUM FOR AGED AND DECAYED FREEMASONS.—On Wednesday evening the thirteenth annual meeting of the friends and supporters of the Asylum for Worthy Aged and Decayed Freemasons, which is established to provide shelter and support to the members in adversity, was held at Radley's Hotel, Bridgestreet, Blackfriars, for the purpose of receiving the report of the past year. Dr. Crucifix, the treasurer, in the chair. Mr. T. Whitmore, the Secretary, read the report, which showed the total receipts of the year to have been £833 13s. 5d., including £445 11s. 8d. cash received, and £393 1s. 9d., which was in the report, which showed the total receipts of the year to have been £835 13s. 5d., including £445 11s. 8d. cash received, and £393 1s. 9d., which was in the treasurer's and bankers' hands. Th

THE LAW INSTITUTION.—The incorporated Law Society are about to add a new wing to their institution in Chancery-lane, and for that purpose have purchased the sites of several houses extending towards Carey-street, which are forthwith to be demolished. The institution will, on the formation of the projected new street from the north of Bell-yard through the liberty of the Rolls into Fetter-lane, have a north frontage to Carey-street.

The Spitalfields Ball.—On Tuesday the committee appointed to superintend the arrangement of the Spitalfields ball, which was held on Friday (last week) for the purpose of raising a fund to promote the objects for which the

The Spitalfields Ball.—On Tuesday the committee appointed to superintend the arrangement of the Spitalfields ball, which was held on Friday (last
week) for the purpose of raising a fund to promote the objects for which the
Spitalfields School of Design was established, made up their accounts, from
which it appeared that the receipts amounted to £2900, and the expenditure to
about £1600, leaving a balance of £1300 for the school, which will be paid
into the hands of the treasurer of the school.

The Arr-Union of London.—On Wednesday a deputation, including Sir
William Ross, Mr. Warren, Mr. Ward, Mr. Illidge, and Mr. Lushington, M.P.,
had an interview with the right Hon. H. Labouchere, at the Board of Trade, to
present a memorial from a general meeting of artists, held at the Institute of
Fine Arrs, praying that the Lords Committee of the Privy Council for Trade will
not persist in interfering with the right of selection by the prizeholders themselves of the prizes allotted to them by the Art-Union of London. The memorial
was signed by 25 members of the Academy and 280 other artists.

SEATS IN THE PARKS.—By order of the Woods and Forests, upwards of 200
chairs have been placed in Hyde-park, and a proportionate number in St.
James's-park, for the public accommodation.

BIRTHS, DEATHS, &C., FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY STH.—The RegistrarGeneral's return of the births, deaths, &C. registered in the metropolis and
suburbs during the above week, states the number of births to have been 1282,
of which 675 were males and 607 females. The number of deaths registered
was 970 (492 males and 478 females). This number exceeds by 27 the weekly
average of deaths for the last five summers. Deaths from the gerater number of
diseases are below the average; the excess is accounted for under the following
heads:—Scarlatina, 100 (average 67), typhus 65 (average 40), consumption 152
(average 137), bronchitis 35 (average 37). Under the head of cholera the deaths
recorded are seven, being precisely the weekly average of the last five

### IRELAND.

IRELAND.

COMMITTAL OF NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS AND SEIZURE OF THEIR JOURNALS.

The "Felon."—On Saturday last, shortly before twelve o'clock, Mr. John Martin, proprietor of the Felon newspaper, for whose apprehension, under the bill for the better security of the Crown and Government, a warrant had some days since been issued, entered the police-office. Advancing towards the bench and addressing Mr. Tyndall, the presiding magistrate, he stated that he came forward voluntarily to surrender himself, and that his sole reason for keeping out of the way of arrest was, that he felt he could not obtain a fair trial at the commission, whose labours ended yesterday. Mr. Martin having applied for the laformations under which his apprehension had been sought, Mr. Williams, head clerk, read the following summary of the articles for which, as proprietor ethe Felon, he is to be prosecuted. They formed part of the informations was a standard of the commencing with the Mr. Lalor's letter to the editor of the Felon. Standard, the Standard of the Commencing with the Lalor's letter to the editor of the Felon commencing with the words and part of the commencing with the words and the commencing with

present.

There are some penny publications, such as the *Irish National Guard* and the *Penny United Irishman*, which inculcate in a less polished form the doctrines of Young Ireland, and these also the police have seized wherever they have been brought under their notice.

THE IRISH LEAGUE.

A meeting of the United Repealers of Dublin, consisting of the members of the Irish Confederation, and such of the Old Ireland Repealers as are opposed to the "peace" policy of Mr. John O'Connell, and are anxious for the formation of the "Irish League," was held on Tuesday evening at the Music-hall, for the purpose of taking into consideration the results of the late Repeal conferences, and adopting the necessary arrangements of the organization of the League, despite the recalcitration of Mr. John O'Connell, and some few more, who yet remain true to the "moral force" doctrines of his late father. The meeting was numerously and respectably attended, the hall being densely filled in every part. The Hon. Mr. Barnwell was in the chair.

The Chairman having thanked the meeting for the honour which was conferred upon him, by calling on him to preside at the first meeting of the Irish League,

in every part. The Hon. Mr. Barnwell was in the chair.

The Chairman having thanked the meeting for the honour which was conferred upon him, by calling on him to preside at the first meeting of the Irish League,

Mr. R. O'Gorman, Sen., moved the following resolution:—"Resolved—That it is expedient at this hour of peril to the lives, liberties, and properties of the Irish, that all Irishmen should at once give in their adhesion to the Irish League, and thus create a national power that will raise this island from the tyranny which day by day presses heavily upon us."

Mr. M. Leyne, formerly a member of Conciliation-hall, seconded the motion. Having lamented the disunion that has hitherto existed amongst Repealers, and said a few words in vindication of his secession from Conciliation-hall, he observed that he was still true to the doctrines of O'Connell; and the principal doctrine held by that great man was that, when the constitution was abrogated, resistance became the duty of the subject. (Cheers.) However, it would be nother resolution having been carried, another resolution, embodying the ten rules already published as the basis of the League, was moved, seconded, put from the chair, and carried with acclamation.

The following resolution was also agreed to:—"That it be an instruction to the committee to despatch deputations to the country for the purpose of explaining to the people the principles and objects of the League, and endeavour to secure their co-operation to achieve the legislative independence of Ireland."

The Clubs.—The following is the reply of the Secretary of State for the House of Commons on the present state of Ireland:—"Whitehall, July 11, 1848.—My Lord,—In compliance with the wish expressed by the deputation of noblemen and gertlemen whom I had the honour to receive on the 7th instant, that I should give a written answer to the memorial which on that occasion your Lordship placed in my hands, I beg to inform you that I have brought the memorial under the consideration of my colleagues,

Felony Act.—Mr. Michael Doheny, the barrister, was arrested on Tuesday morning in his own house, near Cashel, upon a charge of sedition, and, after a short examination before the magistrate, a committal was made out. An attempt at a rescue was made as Mr. Doheny was being removed to the Bridewell, but after a short delay the prisoner was lodged in gaol.

On Monday night the Dublin Clubs assembled in their respective rooms. The police took note of the members as they entered and returned.

With respect to the seizure of the Felon, the police commissioners have issued the following notice:—"The commissioners of police having been informed that in one instance a copy of the Felon newspaper was seized in the hands of a gentleman who was reading it, hereby caution the police against such interference with individuals. The orders given respecting this newspaper were, to seize it in the places where it was sold, or in the hands of hawkers, as a seditious print, but not otherwise." This order is understood to have arisen in consequence of a policeman seizing a copy of the Felon from the hands of a gentleman while reading it at a railway station.

The publication of a third edition of the Irish Felon, on Tuesday, led to a re-enactment of the scenes of the preceding day. The newsvendors would purchase, the public would buy, and, in consequence, frequent and violent cellisions took place between the police and the purchasers.

PUBLIC WORKS.—The Commissioners of Public Works have issued a notification, that all piers and harbours in Ireland, built or repaired, at the public charge within the last 45 years, should henceforth be vested in the Commissioners, unless "cause shown." Parties claiming a full or modified ownership are invited to come in and establish their rights. The number of piers and harbours claimed by the Board of Works, under the Act for Improving the Irish Fisheries, and the Piers and Harbours Act, amounts to 52.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—The ASSOCIATION, which was to have met on Monday last, has postponed its m

London and South-Western Extension to Waterloo-Bridge.—Captain Simmons having given the necessary certificate for opening this branch line, the trains commenced running from the Waterloo-road station on Tuesday last.

### BALL. THE S P I T A L F I E L D S

COSTUME PORTRAITS, FROM DAGUERREOTYPES, BY BEARD.



LADY ADELIZA FITZALAN HOWARD, QUEEN ADELIZA OF LOUVAINE.

THE HON. MISS CAMPBELL, QUEEN ELIZABETH.

MR. GRAHAM VIVIAN, EARL OF SURREY.

Trestenday evening week (the 7th), this superb fete was given for the benefit of the Spitalfields School of Design; and a more appropriate tribute to the funds of the Institution could scarcely have been devised, combining as it did in its displant of the Institution could scarcely have been devised, combining as it did in its displant of the Institution could scarcely have been devised, combining as it did in its displant of the Institution could scarcely have been devised, combining as it did in its displant of the Institution could scarcely have been devised, combining as it did in its displant of the Institution could scarcely have been devised, combining as it did in its displant of the Institution could scarcely have been devised, combining as it did in its displant of Institution could scarcely have been devised, combining as it did in its displant of Institution could scarcely have been devised, combining as it did in its displant of Institution could scarcely have been devised, combining as it did in its displant of Institution could scarcely have been devised, combining as it did in its displant of Institution could scarcely have been devised, combining as it did in its displant of Institution could scarcely have been devised, combining as it did in its displant of Institution could scarcely have been devised, combining as it did in its displant of Institution could scarcely have been devised, combining as it did in its displant of Institution could scarcely have been devised, combining as it did in its displant of Institution could scarcely have been devised, combining as it did in its displant of Institution could scarcely have been devised, combining as it did in its displant of Institution could scarcely have been devised, combining as it did in its displant of Institution could scarcely have been devised, combining as it did in its displant of Institution could scarcely have been devised, combining as it did in its displant of Institution could scarcely have been devised, combining as it did in i



MON. MISS CHARTERIS, ANNE BOLEYN.

MR. GRANVILLE E. H. VERNON JOHN OF GAUNT.

THE HON. MISS COTTON, QUEEN ANNE.

25

### L L. ITALFIELDS A H - S

COSTUME PORTRAITS, FROM DAGUERREOTYPES, BY BEARD.



MR. A. LUMLEY, EDWARD VI.

LADY E. DE BURGH, KATHERINE OF VALOIS.

LADY MARY FITZALAN HOWARD, QUEEN BERENGARIA.

MISS LANE FOX, ELEANOR OF PROVENCE.

Joanna of Navarre, wife of Henry IV.--Miss } Sir John Mortimer-Lord Henry Loftus John Moramer—Lord Mental State of Henry IV.—Lady Henry V.—Viscount Mandeville Emily de Burgh Margaret of Anjou, wife of Henry VI.—Lady Louisa Fakenham Elizabeth Woodville, wife of Edward IV.—Hon. Algernon Egerton Miss Somerset Anne of Warwick, wife of Richard III.—Hon. Miss Cholmondeley Elizabeth of York, wife of Henry VII.—Miss Cholmondeley Clive Fermor
nue of Cleves, wife of Henry VIII.—Miss Lord Rochfort—Mr. John Montgomer
Meyrick

herine of Arragon, wife of Henry VIII.—Hon. Miss canham in Boleyn, wife of Henry VIII.—Hon. Miss Earl of Northumberland—Hon. W. Ernest instead of Manageria and Company of Manageria and Company of Manageria and Ma our, wife of Henry VIII.—Lady H. Sir Nicholas Carew—Mr. Trafford Heald

Katharine Howard, wife of Henry VIII.—
Hon. Miss Hanbury
Katharine Parr, wife of Henry V I.—Lady
Frances Hay
Lady Jane Grey, wife of Guildford (ley.—)
Lord Guildford Dudley—Hon. C. Hanbury
Hon. Miss Pepys
Queen Mary, wife of Philip of Spain—Malle,
Olga de Lechner
Mary Queen of Scots—Miss Leslie
Queen Elizabeth—Hon. Miss Campbell
Anne of Denmark, wife of James I.—Lady
Clementia Villers
Katharine of Braganza, wife of Charles I.—Lady
Prince Rupert—Lord Bateman
Anne Hyde, wife of James II.—Miss Mary
Hogs
Mary of Modena, wife of James II.—Hoa.
Charlotte Barrington

Lady MARY FITZALAN HOWARD, QUEEN BERE
Earl of Surrey—Mr. Vivian
Edward VI.—Mr. Augustus Lumley
Farle Guildford Dudley—Hon. C. Hanbury
Earl of Darnley—Mr. Peel
Earl of Darnley—Mr. Peel
Earl of Darnley—Mr. Peel
Earl of Darnley—Mr. Chichester Fortescue
George Villers, Duke of Buckingham—Mr.
Dodwell
Frince Rupert—Lord Bateman
Sir Everard Digby—Mr. Lovett
James II.—Lord Dufferin

James II.—Lord Dufferin

Mary of Orange, wife of William III.—Hon.) Prince of Orange—Mr. Charles Fox Web Mary Montague
Queen Anne, wife of Prince George of Den.) Lord Cadogan (Colonel of 1st Life Guards mark.—Hon. Miss Cotton temp. Queen Anne)—Hon. Dudley de Ros
The quadrille went off admirably. It was succeeded by the Duchess of Beaufort's quadrille of "the Houses of York and Lancaster;" the Jadies in which were attired in white. Those representing the House of Lancaster had a wreath of white roses in the hair, their dresses being trimmed with the same.
The red rose distinguished the House of York.
This quadrille, like the last, went off capitally: and was in turn succeeded by Lady Charlotte Egerton's Lace Quadrille, the distinguishing feature in which was that the ladies wore dresses of Nottingham lace.
At the conclusion of this quadrille, the general company tegan to dance, though not without some difficulty, from the crowded state of the vast area. The private boxes during the evening were occupied by a brilliant array of the aristocracy.

Her Serene Highness the Duchess Bernhard of Saxe-Weimar, with the Prin-



HON. R. CURZON, KING HENRY I.

LADY CLEMENTINA VILLIERS, QUEEN HENRIETTA MARIA.

VISCOUNT MANDEVILLE, HENRY V.

HON. MISS HANBURY, KATHERINE HOWARD,

LADY HARRIET ANSON, QUEEN ISABELLA OF VALOIS.

cesses Anne and Amelie, honoured the ball with their presence, occupying her Majesty's box. The Duchess of Richmond, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Duchess of Norfolk, the Duchess of Leinster, the Marchioness of Worcester, Lady Caroline Sanford, and many other noble ladies, had private boxes. Miss Burdett Coutts occupied one of the stage boxes, and had a large party of the aristocracy with her—among whom was Lord Brougham.

Among the distinguished company present were, his Serene Highness Prince Frederick William of Hesse, the Prince Leopold of Naples, the Prince Lowenstein, his Excellency the Prussian Minister and the Baroness Brunnow, his Excellency the Turkish Minister and the Princess Callimaki, his Excellency the Austrian Ambassador, his Excellency the Dutch Minister, &c.

he Austrian Ambassador, his Excellency the Dutch Minister, &c.

DUKES.—Leinster, Norfolk, Beaufort, Montrose, Argyll.

DUCHESSES.—Grafton, Norfolk, Leeds, Montrose, Marlborough, Leinster, Argyle.

MARQUISES.—Kildare, Drogheda, Stafford, Donegall, Salisbury, Londonderry, Clanricarde,
Jownshire Chowager). Westminster, Breadulbare, Headfort, Abercorn, Exceter, Douro.

MARCHIONESSES.—Kildare, Drogheda, Allesbury, Salisbury, Londonderry, Clanricarde,
Vestminster, Breadulbare, Exceter.

EARLS.—Brownlow, Rosebery, Sheffield, Malmesbury, Craven, Dartmouth, Euston, Jersey,
earborough, Pomyret, Granville, Verulam, Aberdeen, Kenmare, Sefton, Howth, Glengall,
innoull, Morley, Clare
(COUNTESSES.—Brownlow, Sheffield, Harewood, Waldegrave (Dowager), Malmesbury,
raveo, Dartmouth, Jersey, Abergavenny, Delawarr, Cadogan, Granville, Grey, Verulam,
Jongford, Massfield, Chesterfield, Kenmare, Sefton, De Flauhault, Glengall, Egremont, Licheld, Kinnoull, Tankerville, Morley.

Viscounts — Mandeville, Sydney, Combernere, Dungarvon, Hinton, Anson, Dupplin,
ewisham.

n. NYESSES.—Combermere, Dungarvon, Gage, Melgund, Canning, Newport, Barringte, —Charles Manners, Burghley, Elcho, Loughborough, Henley, James Murray, Gisnetoun, Bateman, Harry Vane, Sondes, Brougham, H. Loftus, Arthur Lennox, Osssey, Southampton, Dunkellin, Clements, Carington, Cowley, Crewe, Elphinstot inion, Blayney, Stanley, Afred Chu-chill, Robert Taylour, Cottenham, Brooke, Searles Wellesley, Redesdale, Foley, Rokeby.
—Willoughby De Eresby, Carington, Gordon, Hallyburton, De Ros, Louisa Spence Stuart, Feversham, Williamson, Lister, Eleho, Susan Holroyd, Anna and Catharir rouble Lasselles, Huntingteld, Poltimore, Frances Leaver, Elizabeth Villiers, and Catharir rouble Lasselles, Huntingteld, Poltimore, Frances Leaver, Elizabeth Villiers, and Catharir Cannot and Catharir College and Catharir Catharir College and Catharir Cathari

r, Rokeby, gton, Gordon, Hallyburton, De Ros, Louisa Spencer, Lister, Eleho, Susan Holroyd, Anna and Catharine oltimore, Frances Legge, Elizabeth Villiers, Parke, Cholmondeley, Eddisbury, Emily Bathurst, Foulis d Octavia Grosvenor, Georgiana Balfour, Cowley,

Refreshments of the most recherché description were supplied by Messrs. Willis; among them was a perfect novelty in its way—"Effervescent Nectar," just introduced by the ingenious M. 'Soyer—with what success, the incessant demand for it throughout the evening amply proved.

THE COSTUME PORTRAITS.

Our Artist has grouped from the characters in the Marchioness of Londonderry's quadrille the accompanying Illustration of this right Royal and noble
pageant. In our selection, we have been guided by the unique character of the
costumes. The majority of the dresses worn by the gentlemen were furnished
by Mr. Nathan, of Castie-street, Leicester-square.

Hon. Miss CAMPBLL, as Queen Elizabeth.

Hon. Miss CAMPBLL, as Queen Elizabeth.

titlecat of white settin, brocaded in gold-coloured silk; body and farthingale of geranium white brocade, trimmed with pearls; inner sleeves of white satin brocaded, full, as med with two rows of geranium-coloured bows, pearl drops at the end of each bow sleeves of geranium brocade, failing to the bottom of the petitionat, trimmed with gopen and looped togother four times with bows of ribbons and pearls; ruff and cults lace. Hair turned up off the face, and ornamented with general and diamonds; crown ack of the head, with burs of pearls, and surmounted by a cross; necklace of diamond rows of pearls round the ucek and hanging from the shoulders; stomacher ornament pearls and diamonds; shoes of white brocade, with large bows of red ribbon and pearl feathers.

fan of feathers.

Lady ADELIZA FITZALAN HOWARD, as Queen Adeliza of Louvaine, Wife of Henry I.

Petticoat of gold cloth; surcoat of blue velvet trimmed with minever; hanging sleeves of minever lined with gold; girdle of garnets and pearls; circlet set with pearls and garnets; veil depending behind, spotted with gold.

Mr. GRAHAM VIVIAN, as the Earl of Surrey.

This costume was taken from Holbein's Portrait of the Earl of Surrey, in Hampton Court Palace; it consists of a tunic and shoes of crimson velvet, embroidered with gold; crimson satin trunks; dark blue velvet closk, lined with white satin; small volvet cap and white eather; belt with tassel and dagger, ornamented with diamonds and gems. White hose.

Lady MARY FITZALAN HOWARD, as Queen Berengaria, wife of Richard Cœur de Lion Petiticoat of gold cloth; surcoat of green velvet trimmed with minever; stomacher or meuted with amethysts and peridots; crown set with Jewels; a veil depending behind, spo with gold.

Lady EMILY DE BURGH, as Katherine of Valois, Wife of Henry V.

This is a beautiful costume: the head-dress and veil are specially characteristic of the reriod.

eriod. Mr. Augustus Lumley, as Edward VI.
A costly dress of blue silk velvet, trimmed with gold, and elegantly embroidered with roses; ne jacket puffed with white satio, each puff exhibiting a diamond; under dress of cloth of old; white satin trunks trimmed with gold, and black velvet hat.

IV.

This costume admirably sustained the wearer's high antiquarian attainments. It was copied with great minuteness from one of the illustrations to Stothard's "Monumental Effigies." It consisted of a mantie of thick red silk, with a hood, the edges embroidered in gold; a tiara of gold, studded with jewels, and a collar of gold and enamel; a girdle of gold, of over ancient workmanship, studded with jewels and enamel; the sword and scabbard of silver gilt. The contume was completed by a gown of black velvet, with full sleeves below the elbows, and tight red sleeves undermeath. Red hose.

back hair encircled with a småll gold and jewelled crown; a row of large pearls on, round the throat, and pearl bracelets on the arms; a large fan, with peacock The whole costume accurately copied from a portrait of Queen Henrietta Maria b

Vandyke.

Lady Harriet Anson, as Isabella of Valois, Daughter of Charles VI., and Second Wife of Dress, ermine body, open at the sides, with streamlets from the elbow, bordered with gold and jewels round the neck, and having on the front a large and splendid jewel of the white hart couchant, the well-known cogalzance of Richard II. The kirtle of rich velvet, splendidly embroldered with the proper arms; viz. those of France and England quarterly between the arms of Edward the Confessor on the right side, and of Charles VI. on the left. The shees of blue satin, the gloves white, enbroidered, with gold fleur-de-lis. The crown of gold, set with Jewels, and the chevellure long and flowing.

A white satin petticoat, brocaded in coloured flowers of Spitalfields manufacture, over a magnificant emerald green velvet tunic, with a rich border of gold lace; the body trimmed to correspond and ornamented with Jewels; the sleeves of white muslin spotted with gold. The headdress consisted of a vall of the same rich material hanging down to the feet, and surpnounted by a tlara of gold studded with jewels.

We must add that the several portraits have been drawn from Photographs obtained by Mr. R. Beard, jun. (son of the eminent patentee), who was nonoured with sittings by the distinguished representatives of the various characters in the quadrille. The great Improvements recently introduced in the Jaguerréctype process by that gentleman proved to be admirably adapted for preserving the details of the magnificent costumes worn on this occasion. The white or light portions, the beautiful lace or brilliant jewels, do not now appear as one opaque chalky mass on the plate, but are produced with their light and shade persect; the darker parts being at the same time equally defined, not well illuminated. Besides the portraits we have engraved, Mr. Beard, jun., as had the honour of taking many others, and anticipates Daguerréctyping the whole quadrille. We have no hesitation in pronouncing these specimens apperior to any before produced.

We are happy to add that the receipts for the ball amounted to £2900, and he expenditure to about £1600, leaving a balance of £1300 for the Spitalfields belood of Design.

CABINET COUNCIL.—A Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign-Office yesterday, at twelve o'clock. All the Ministers were present. Previous to the Council, Sir G. Grey and some other of the Cabinet Ministers had interviews with Lord J. Russell, at his Lordship's official residence in Downing-street. Reporting in the French National Assembly, is to consist of fifteen persons. Five revisers at 8000 francs. Two note-takers and revisers at 5600 francs. Eight note-takers at 4800 francs. The note-takers are placed at the left side of the tribune, and take notes by turns, the turn of each lasting two minutes. The revisers are placed at the right, and also take notes, changing each quarter of an hour. The note-takers are, immediately after taking their notes, to make a transcript. The revisers, by aid of the notes they themselves have taken, revise the transcripts made by the note-takers. have taken, revise the transcripts made by the note-takers.

### THE THEATRES

HER MAJESTY'S.

Donizetti's lively opera of "Don Pasquale" was repeated on Saturday night, Lablache's drolleries keeping the audience in perpetual amusement. His rich and racy humour has always some novel vent, and he seizes upon any accidental circumstance with infinite tact, turning it to a most comical account. On Tuesday night there was the repetition of Mille. Lind's beautiful impersonation of Lucia. Her great scene is unquestionably that in which Lucia is bereft of reason, and therein she is listened to with breathless attention. Cottt's fine voice and excellent method in the music of the stern brother, Enrico, are well developed; and the Bidebent of Bouché is a performance that also ought not to pass unnoticed.

On Thursday, for the extra night, "La Norma & University of the stern brother in the stern brother is a performance that also ought on Thursday, for the extra night, "La Norma & University of the stern brother is a performance that also ought on the stern brother is a performance that also

letti's fine voice and excellent method in the music of the stern brother, Larrica, are well developed; and the Bidebent of Bouché is a performance that also ought not to pass unnoticed.

On Thursday, for the extra night, "La Nozze di Figaro" was revived. There is some change in the cast from last season; Mdlle. Schwartz appearing in Cherubino, in place of Madame Solari; Mdlle. Cruvelli replacing Madame Castellan in the Countess; Bouché being the Antonio, instead of Solari; and Belletti assuming Figaro, vice Staudigl. Mdlle. Lind was the Susanna; Lablache, Bartolo; and Coletti the Count, as last year. The "Nozze di Figaro" ranks in lyric comedy what the "Don Glovanni" does in tragedy. Like all Mozart's operas, the melodies in the "Nozze" are clothed with the most captivating variety of harmonies. The instrumentation is a perfect picture of the passing scene; it is written with consummate art; whilst the most pedantic professor is lost in admiration, the veriest tyro is fascinated with delight. The score is replete with florid accompaniments, with delicate contrapuntal traits, with exquisite light and shade. Every player in the orchestra must feel deeply interested in his part; he must feel that he shares with the principals in the glory of an effective ensemble. The intriguing and animated dialogue on the stage is expressed vividly by orchestral aid. The "Nozze di Figaro" exacts altogether a grand combination of masterly artistes, vocal and instrumental. The action is never-ceasing—every moment is a fresh incident, and it is really wonderful how Mozart could have so followed the plot of Beaumarchais' comedy and have invested the dramatic interest with such musical gems. Mdlle. Lind received encores in the aria "Venite inginocchitero;" in the quatuor "E schiatti" for her prolonged shake, twice; in the duos, "Crudel perche," with Colletti, in "Sull' aria," with Cruvelli; and in the aria "Deh vieni non tardar." Belletti was compelled to repeat "Non piu andrai;" twice. Lablache sang the air of "La Vendetta" with am

### ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Rossini's sparkling opera, "Il Barbière," was given on Saturday night, affording Madame Persiani, who was in beautiful voice, the occasion of indulging in the most exquisite embroideries which her exuberant fancy could suggest. More perfect execution of intricate fooriume was never heard from mortal lips, and the house was in ecstacies complimenting the accomplished vocalist with every kind of ovation. Tumburini's Figoro was full of animation; Rovere's Bartolo an admirable display of irascibility; Tagliafico's Basilio artistical, but not so good as Marini's representation of that wily part; and Salvi's Count was better acted than sung. The opera went off with unflagging spirit, the finale of the first act being a rare vocal and instrumental treat.

On Tuesday night, Rossini's "Semiramide," with its gorgeous grandeur of Babylonian spectacle, its military band, its powerful chorusses, and luxuriant orchestration, and its fine cast of 'principals, attracted a large auditory. Grisl was magnificent, frequently electrifying the audience by her vocal and histrionic bursts of excellence. Alboni's rich and voluptuous tones were heard to supreme advantage in Arsace. Tamburini's fine acting and singing of Assur, and the judicious delineations of Tagliafico and Lavia in the minor parts, completed this superb representation. There was no end to encores and ovations.

On Thursday, for the extra night, Mozart's incomparable lyric comedy, the "Nozze di Figaro" was represented; the cast comprising Mdlle. Steffanoni, as the Countess Almaeviaz, Grisi, as the vivacious waiting-maid, Susanna; Madame Bellini, Marcellina; Tamburini, the gallant Count; Lavia, Don Basilio; Rovere, Bartolo; Polonini, Antonio; Marini, Figaro; and Mdlle. Alboni, Cherubino, the Page. We have, on frequent occasions, noticed the admirable ensemble of the performance, and of Costa's classic and conscientious interpretation of the score. The delicate observance of the light and shade in the fiorid instrumentation, the judicious celouring

ace.
On Tuesday next Roger makes his re-appearance in *Edgardo*, in Donizetti's
Lucia,'' Madame Persiani ond Tamburini resuming their original parts of *Lucia*,

and Enrico.

On Thursday her Majesty will honour the theatre with a State visit. The Queen has commanded Meyerbeer's masterpiece, the opera of the "Huguenots, which will be sustained by Madame Castellan, Madame Bellini, Signori Tam burnin, Mel, Soldi, Lavia, Polonini, Rache, Tagliañco, Corradi-Setti, Marini, and Mario, Madame Pauline Viardot, and Mdile Alboni. It is the first time this work has been represented in Italian, and the cast is unprecedented in strength.

HAYMARKET.

On Monday night the season at this theatre closed, when Mr. Webster delivered the farewell address, which was well received by the andience; but we have not space to insert the document entire. In the course of it, the manager reviewed his uncheery season, and referred to the increase of foreign amusements as one of the causes of his want of success; his losses since January, 1847, being nearly £8000. Mr. Webster, after combating the idea of applying the principles of Free Trade to acting, and its purely imaginative stock, added:—

"In my prayer to the Legislature to restrict the increase of foreign amusements, I beg it might be distinctly understood that I did not allude to the French Theatre, so ably conducted by Mr. Mitchell, nor Her Majesty's Theatre, immediately opposite, which the proprietors could inform you are more than sufficient for the lovers of such excellent amusement; but to the establishment of a second Italian Theatre, which has caused such an overwhelming influx of foreign musical talent. I only fear that in the fashionable vortex of operas and concerts, the rounds of which continue day and night, the English drama will be absorbed, and your humble servant into the bargain."

In conclusion, Mr. Webster expressed a fond hope that, from late events, and the gracious patronage of her Majesty, a reaction in his favour is taking place; and, to deserve a consummation so devoutly to be wished, the actors themselves must unite in putting their shoulders to the wheel of fortune. The manager then stated that, during the recess, the theatre would be redecorated; and, until September, he then took leave.

At the close of the address Mr. Webster was fervently cheered from all parts of the house.

OLYMPIC.

This theatre was reopened on Wednesday, under the direction of Mr. Stoquelar, for the representation of such light pieces as may be considered best adapted to the tastes of a summer audience, with a very good working company, and at a moderate scale of prices.

The first piece—"Provisional Government"—bears the stamp of a translation, but has been very well rendered. The plot is exceedingly simple, but highly ludicrous. A certain Grand Duke (Mr. F. Vining) has dismissed his Ministry, and is altogether without a Court, when he hears that a neighbouring Prince, with his daughter—with whom the aforesaid Grand Duke is in love—are about to pass through his duchy, and expect to be formally received. In this dilemma the Royal company of comedians arrives, and the Manager (Mr. Younge) dresses out his troop to represent the members of the Cabinet. They are passed off as such, and a-variety of very ludicrous situations arise from this position of affairs, through which, however, the Grand Duke is entirely extricated from his embarrassment. The acting of Mr. A. Younge was especially good; he will prove a very valuable member of the little troupe. The piece met with roars of laughter, and was announced for repetition every evening amidst general applause.

The beautiful dram—for such it really is—of "Monsieur Jacques" followed, and allowed us the opportunity of enjoying in Mr. A. Wigan's assumption of the principal character one of the most perfectly artistic pieces of acting it has been for some time our good fortune to witness. From the performance of this gentleman in Mr. Taylor's piece, "To Parents and Guardians," a season or two ago, at the Lyceum, we anticipated a careful and finished representation, and we were not disappointed. Nothing could be more faithful than his imitation of the broken English snoken by a Frenchman nor more exquisitely touching than the

e Lyceum, we anticipated a careful and finished representation, and we were lisappointed. Nothing could be more faithful than his imitation of the en English spoken by a Frenchman, nor more exquisitely touching than the ner in which his voice failed and he broke down into tears, when singing his d "To-morrow," or recounting the history of his love for Mariana and his from Palermo, with his subsequent misery. We experienced once more eacute sensations that were called up when Mr. Morris Barnett first played haracter at the St. James's Theatre, ten or twelveyears ago; and the effect he audience was precisely the same—there was scarcely a dry eye he theatre on Wednesday evening. We take Mr. Wigan to be truest representative of the French character that has ever appeared ar boards. His accent and manner of speaking the language is most perand his dialect equally true to nature. He does not make use of the seology of the old conventional stage Frenchman—the "How vas you do or school of foreign speaking—but gives us a most graphic imitation of the are?" school of foreign speaking—but gives us a most graphic limitation of the cal idlom and intonation, as we hear it. He was most enthusiastically cheered hroughout, and had to appear before the curtain at the conclusion of the iece. Mr. Compton, Mrs. Brougham, and Mr. and Mrs. Leigh Murray will appear at an early opportunity.

LYCEUM.

A farce, with the quaint title of "Poor Pillicoddy," which, somehow or another, almost suggests Mr. Buckstone in difficulties, was brought out at this house on Wednesday evening. The name of the lively author of "Box and Cox" was sufficient to guarantee amusement, and the audience, to judge from their uproarious laughter, certainly found it. Pillicoddy is a nurseryman, residing in Hampshire, and personated by Mr. Buckstone. He has married Mrs. O'Scuttle (Miss Howard), the young and pretty widow of Captain O'Scuttle, and he is in constant terror of the reappearance of the husband, who is, or was, a sailor, and might not have been drowned after all, as is reported. In the midst of his fears, an Irishman of the dreaded name

(Mr. H. Hall) arrives in search of his wife, who has eloped; and from this point all the fun begins, arising from poor Pillicoddy's agony lest his bride should be taken away. Nobody can equal Mr. Buckstone in the expression of haggard fright and mistrust; and on this occasion he surpassed himself, playing with most ultra-comical ability. At last he finds that his dreaded rival is another OScuttle, so that he is finally tranquillised.

The piece was entirely successful, going as well as everything else does at this fortunate house. Mr. Hall's Irish was unexceptionable; Miss Howard looked very pretty as Mrs. Pillicoddy; and Miss Marshall promises to become the Queen of soubrettes. Her pertness and vivacity are charming. The burlesque of "Blue Beard," as originally performed at the Olympic, is about to be revived under Mr. Planché's able direction.

### FRENCH PLAYS.

FRENCH PLAYS.

A brilliant audience assembled at the St. James's Theatre on Wednesday evening, on the occasion of Mr. Mitchell's benefit, attracted no less by the capital bill of fare provided for them, than from a desire to evince their sense of that gentleman's untiring enterprise and liberality, in providing for them one of the most refined entertainments that London can offer. On this occasion, Carlotta Grisi and Perrot gave their valuable services, in addition to the inimitable Palais Royal troupe, as well as Alcide Tousez, who made his first appearance in "Le Jeune Homme Pressé," being ably supported by Ravel and Sainville. The other pieces were "Père et Portier," "L'Inventeur de la Poudre," and "Le Caporal et la Payse." All of these, with the exception of the second, are familiar, by translations, to our playgoers.

A long list of the distinguished company present might be added to our report, did space permit. The benefit was a bumper, and the attendance must have been, in every sense, most gratifying to Mr. Mitchell.

The Adelphi Company will commence their performances at the Haymarket Theatre on Monday next.

The sequel to George Cruikshank's pictorial story of "The Bottle," just published as the "Drunkard's Children," is being represented at nearly all the minors. The Surrey version is said to be the best, as well as the really authorised one. Most of the other managements have, however, contrived to turn the incidents pourtrayed, into an effective drama, of a class.

The intended opening of Druky-Lane by a Mr. Fox Cooper has fallen to the ground. This is matter for congratulation, since, if the national drama is to be revived, it must not be by unknown hands, aided by such stray members of the profession as may be wandering about without engagements. There is still a talk in the dramatic circles of the probability of Mr. Macready remaining in England and taking the management of the ill-fated theatre, one of the finest houses in the world: it is lamentable to see it literally tumbling to decay from disuse.

disuse. Country theatricals appear to be taking a start. At Liverpool, a local bur-lesque, written by Mr. Brough—a gentleman well known in the literary circles of that good town—is about to be produced with great care. This is as it should be. To a provincial audience, the smartest London burlesques must have been utterly incomprehensible.

### MUSIC.

ductor is certain.

MUSICAL INTELLIGENCE.—There is a first-rate Italian Opera at the Havannah, and its manager has just visited London and engaged Mülle. Steffanoni and Morini from September to March, when they return to their engagements at the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-Garden. Offers were made also to Alboni and Casa tallar but to record Theorem 1887. Moyar reason opera, covered the control of the seven have also to Albom and Casartellan, but not accepted. The two last-named artists are engaged, as also Lablache, for the Worcester Musical Festival. M. Berlioz, the composer, left town on 'Thursday for Paris. He was universally liked and esteemed during his sojourn here. On Monday morning Thalberg's concert will be given at Her Majesty's Theatre, at which Mdlle. Lind will sing. Italian Opera at Her Majesty's Theatre, at which Mdlle. Lind will sing. jesty's and the Royal Italian Opera Theatres, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday

THE ORANGEMEN OF LONDON.—The Orangemen of the Woolwich, Greenwich, and London district held their anniversary of the Battles of Boyne and Aughrim on the 12th instant, by dining together at the Crown Inn, Trafalgarroad, Greenwich, when the chair was taken by the District Master for London. Letters were read from the Earl of Enniskillen, Lords Kennyan and Roden, Sir W. Verner, the Grand Secretary for Dublin, the Grand Chaplain, the Grand Master of England, and various others. Much interesting information was given respecting the operations of the Order in various parts of the country. The healths of "The Queen, and long may she reign," "The Queen Dowager," "The Orangemen of Ireland," "The land we live in," and various other truly loyal toasts, were drunk; and, after a cheerful evening, the party separated at about eleven o'clock.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS .- MONDAY.

CLUBS.—IRELAND.—Lord BROUGHAM called attention to the formation of clubs I Ireland, and to the dangerous consequences of allowing such associations to reced understanding.

proceed unchecked.

The Marquis of Lansdowne assured the noble and learned Lord that the Government were alive to the matter, and would take their measures ac-Government were alive to the matter, and would take their measures at cordingly.

On the motion of the Duke of Beaufort, the Cruelty to Animals Prevention Bill passed through committee.

The Sale of Beer Regulation Bill, and some other bills on the table, were advanced a stage.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Monday.

Mr. Pusex withdrew his Agricultural Tenant-Right (England) Bill, on account of the advanced period of the session.

Mr. Hume gave notice of a motion for a return of pensions on the Civil List.

To a question put by Sir R. Inglis, Lord Morpeth stated that the Battersea Park plan had been suspended on account of the want of funds, but the plan was not abandoned.

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Sir J. Parington gave notice that he would not introduce his promised bill on the subject of bribery at elections this session.

In reply to Sir James Graham, Lord J. Russell promised to state, on Monday next, what measures the Government intended to proceed with in the present session, and what they would abandon.

Mr. Hawes, in answer to Lord Lincoln, entered into a statement, which was not very intelligible, about what had been done during the past year in the promotion of emigration to the colonies.

Boborgh Elections.—Lord J. Russell moved that no new writs be issued for the borough of Derby and Leicester until after the 15th of August, and stated that he proposed on Thursday to move that the Horsham Borough Bill and Sir J. Hanmer's Borough Elections Bill be discharged, and then to move for leave to bring in a new bill on the general subject of these boroughs. Should the House agree to the bill instituting an inquiry that would include the boroughs of Derby and Leicester, then he supposed they would also agree, in accordance with precedent, that no new writ should be issued for these boroughs of Derby and Leicester, then he supposed they would also agree, in accordance with precedent, that no new writ should be issued for these boroughs of Derby and Leicester, then he supposed they would also agree, in accordance with precedent, that no new writ should be issued for these boroughs of the days after the opening of the next session of Parliament. The noble Lord's motion, after some remarks from Col. Sibhorpe, was agreed to.

SUGAR DUTIES.

The House went into Committee on the Sugar Duties, and the discussion on Mr. Barkly's amendment was resumed by Lord Geoage Benxings. The noble Lord, in a speech which took four hours and a half in the delivery, put forward the whole case of our sugar-producing colonies in the West Indies, the Manitius, and

their sugar, refuse justice to their colonies of chaute the constituence of the slave trade.

Lord J. Russell insisted that the scale of duties proposed by the Government was the best yet propounded for increasing the consumption of sugar and making it cheap to the consumer. He denied that the question before the Committee involved the principles of slavery or of humanity.

Mr. GOULBURN was not satisfied either with the scale of duties proposed by the Government, or with that submitted by Mr. Barkly; but he gave the preference to the latter, because he thought the ministerial measure must be detrimental to the revenue, already in a too tottering state, and because he considered Mr. Barkly's scale would better assist the West India colonists in recovering from their present prostrate condition.

Mr. Barkly's scale would better assist the West India colonists in recovering from their present prostrate condition.

The committee divided—For the Ministerial scale, 180; for Mr. Barkly's amendment, 124. Majority for the Government, 56.

The other amendments on the paper were not pressed to a division, and the resolutions proposed by the Government were agreed to.

Mr. BOUVERIE moved a proviso, the effect of which was to give to shippers of sugars now on the seas, or which may be shipped in foreign ports within a certain limited time, the benefit of the reduced duty that came into operation on the 5th inst., under the act of 1846.

The Chancellor of the Excheques opposed the proposal, as one unprecedented.

cedented.

Mr. Gladstone quoted the pledges given in Parliament by the Prime Minister and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, during the present session, that the Act of 1846 would not be altered; and condemned the practice of giving such assurances, and afterwards punishing those who put faith in them. In his opinion, the claims of these importers of foreign sugar were peculiar, and founded in equity. He did not think it would be likely to form a precedent.

Mr. LAROUCHERE admitted that when the Government made the declarations quoted, they had not the slightest intention of altering the Act of 1846.

The committee divided—For Mr. Bouverie's proviso, 34; Against it, 142: Mainrite, 108.

The committee divided—For Mr. Bourette P.
Majority, 108.
The resolution was reported to the House.
The resolution was reported to the House.
The resolution was reported to the House.
Adjourned at two o'clock.
HOUSE OF LORDS.—Tuesday.
The Payment of Debts out of Real Estate Bill passed through committee.
The Bishop of Oxford moved the third reading of the Protection to Females.
Bill, which was opposed by Earl Minto.
A division took place, when the measure was negatived by a majority of

28 to 21.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The House met at 12 o'clock.

Engumbered estates (Ireland).—The adjourned debate on the Encumbered Estates (Ireland) Bill was resumed by Mr. Sadlier, who said that the bill was so altered since it came down from the House of Lords, by the amendment of the Solicitor-General, that he could not support it.—Sir J. Graham, in warmly supporting the bill, said that every encouragement should be given to the subdivision of land in Ireland, and to re-uniting with the soil the Catholic capital of Ireland.—Mr. D. Browne supported the bill; which was opposed by Sir J. Walen, who contended that it would lead to a very serious invasion of the rights of individuals, and open a door to fraud.

After some further discussion—(in which Mr. B. Osborne, Mr. Herbert, Mr. F. O'Connor, Mr. S. Crawford, Mr. Callaghan, and Colonel Dunne took party—Sir L. O'Brien withdrew his amendment. The bill was then committed proformâ, after which the Chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again on Thursday.

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The late ex-Raiah of Sattara and Colonel Oyans.—Mr. G. Thompson moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the conduct of Lieut.-Colonel Charles Oyans (of the Bombay army), while British political resident at the Court of Sattara; and into the proceedings of the Bombay Government and the Court of Directors of the East India Company, in relation to certain charges preferred against that officer. He dwelt at considerable length on the importance of the Government complying with his motion, and pledged himself to prove that all the accusations which had been brought against the late Rajah of Sattara were false; and also to prove the truth of the charges he then made against Colonel Ovans.—Mr. Elliot thought the request most extraordinary. The Committee asked for by the hon. member, if granted, could not finish its labours for six years; many witnesses would have to be brought from India, and most voluminous documents would have to be examined. But, before the hom. gentleman proposed to put the country to an expense almost equal to building the new Houses of Parliament, he should prove to the House that he had no pecuniary interest, directly or indirectly, in the matter, and was not actuated by any vindictive feelings in the course he was adopting. He then quoted from documents to show that the hon. member was interested in a pecuniary way in the result.—Mr. Hump followed in support of the motion.—Sir J. Hogo opposed the motion at great length.—Mr. Ansrey followed in favour of the inquiry, as did also Mr. Uaquhart.—Sir H. Willougher likewise supported the motion.—Mr. G. Thompson replied to the personal attack that had been made upon him in the early part of the debate, after which the House divided, when the motion was negatived by a majority of 77 to 8.—Adjourned.

# HOUSE OF COMMONS .- WEDNESDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at twelve o'clock.

SUNDAY TRADING.

Mr. HINDLEY moved that the House should resolve itself into Committee on

the Sunday Trading Bill.

Mr. B. Wall moved, as an amendment, that the Bill be committed that day six months. He defied any Act of Parliament to put down all Sunday trading; and believed that, should the Bill be allowed to pass, it would be inoperative

ast. SLANEY considered the Bill pernicious in its principles, and would, there-ive it his most decided opposition.

Mr. Slaney considered the Bill pernicious in its principles, and would, therefore, give it his most decided opposition.

After some discussion, in which Mr. Alcock, Sir De Lacy Evans, Colonel Thompson, S.r B. Hall, Mr. Hindley, and Mr. Hume took part,

Sir G. Grey said he believed the Sabbath was better observed now than it had been some years ago, though, of course, as the population of the metropolis increased, so would Sunday trading. Any law upon the subject, however, should be general to be effective—should, in fact, be extended to all parts of the country. As the Bill before the House was confined to the metropolis, he felt compelled, though reluctantly, to oppose its further progress,

Sir E. N. Buxton supported the Bill.

Mr. C. Berreley opposed it as a specimen of class legislation.

After some further conversation, in which Mr. Brotherton, Mr. Spooner, Lord D. Stuart, and Mr. Muntz teck part,

The House divided, and the amendment of Mr. B. Wall was negatived by a majority of 75 to 47.

The Bill was then committed pro formå, after which the House resumed, and the Chairman obtained leave to sit again on Friday, Mr. Hindley, in the interim, undertaking to consult those who had placed the Bill in his hands as to whether he should proceed further with it during the present session.

QUALIFICATION OF Members of Parellahent—Mr. Moffat moved the second reading of the Qualification of Members Bill, the object of which was to give to any judgment creditor of a member of the House the right of petitioning, and, upon evidence being produced of the debt, such member should cease to be a member of the House.—Sir G. Gery was favourable to the object of the hon. member, but there were the greatest objections to his Bill; and he hoped, therefore, he would withdraw it for the present session.—After a short conversation the motion was withdrawn, the hon. gendleman expressing his intention to bring it forward again next session.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Thursday.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Criminal Law Administration Amendment Bill passed through Committee, and was ordered to be reported.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Thursday.

Bribery at Elections.—Lord J. Russell having moved the order of the day respecting the Horsham Bordy Brill, and the Borough Elections (No. 2) Bill, for the purpose of their being discharged, moved for leave to bring in a bill on the same subject, the provisions of which are in effect that, where charges of bribery are made, and afterwards compromised or abandoned, if the Committee report that those charges have been unfairly withdrawn, the subject shall be again referred to a Committee; and if the latter report that the charges ought to be investigated on the spot, a Commission appointed by the Judge should go to the place, and there investigate them.—The motion was agreed to, and leave given to bring in the Bill.

ENCUMPERED ESTATES (IRELAND) BILL.—The House, having gone into Committee on this bill, was engaged the whole of the evening in the discussion of the several clauses. The several clauses having been agreed to, the Bill was ordered to be reported on Monday next.—Adjourned.

### NATIONAL SPORTS.

A RIVER REVEL.

My beautiful,
My only Venice—this is breath! Thy breeze—
Thine Adrian sea-breeze, how it fans my face!
Thy very winds feel native to my veins.

The Two Foscari.

It is related of a rural divine, that he was wont to illustrate the admirable dispositions of the natural world, by pointing out how constantly great rivers are found to flow adjacent to large cities. We can pardon the logic by grace of the fact. However they come there, next to the vital air are the living waters to those places where mankind most do congregate. Whether Watt or Cavendish was right as to their material elements, their moral properties are health and wealth, prosperity and pleasure. There is the dew for the flower, the rain for the field, the billow for enterprise and adventure. And there is the shining stream, that goes on its way rejoicing—

The wave all roughen'd by the swimmer's stroke;
or whereon we man the light shallow, and

or whereon we man the light shallop, and

or whereon we man the fight shallop, and

Race for pleasure in the pride of strength.

From the earliest times water pageants have been among the most brilliant passages of national pomp and ceremonial. The Cydnus and the Adriatic have left us records of the most notable shows to be found in history. The taste for such high ceremonials has altered with the age. It has not concentrated in my Lord Mayor's annual expedition to Westminster, but spread over those innumerable regattas which woo our amphibious instincts,

Where'er winds rise or waters roll.

It is to one of these characteristic rayles that these accounts and the content of the second of the s

It is to one of these characteristic revels that these our premises stand in the

Table regattas which woo our amphibious instincts,

Where'er winds rise or waters roll.

It is to one of these characteristic revels that these our premises stand in the relation of a preface.

On Tuesday, the 11th inst., the Royal Thames Yacht Club celebrated its closing match for the present season. In a business point of view, the promise was a bad one—for various reasons—not one of which the reader would rate higher than au dessus de rien. For this cause they may be omitted with little loss to our object. The day arose "fresh as the dawn of Eden," and at a very early hour the little Bay of Erith was satir. The morning flood bore towards the haven of the world a mighty fleet—commerce wating her navy from every point of the compass. The ebb had run down some two hours—when the flag of the Commodore hove in sight, and on the wind came the greeting of music. The steamer appropriated to the members of the Club had-a goodly company aboard—serenaded by the noble band of the Blues: she was attended by several smaller vessels of her class; and when the gun to prepare was fired, the squadron was a gallant one. As the First Class did not fill, the match was confined to craft of the Second and Third Classes. For the Second Class there was a purse of sixty sovereigns, and three yachts to start, all of twenty-five tons—the Severt, the Ino, and the Prima Donna; for the Third Classs a purse of thirty sovereigns and two starters, both of twelve tons—the Froic and the Est. It was half-past noon when the signal to cast of was given, and with a fine whole-sall breeze the quintal was speedily under way. As the course was from Erith round the Nore, and back, considering it was more than half-ebb, the probability of the distance being done was a rather remote one. The result was that the turn was made several miles short of the point named in the articles—whether with evil or good effect on the Issue, matter remote one, The result was that the turn was made several miles short of the question. The first catastrophe occurred abrea

TATTERSALL'S.

Monday.—Although there was little use for the metallics, enough was done though mostly in small amounts, to permit a tolerable list of prices.

l		LIVERPOOL CUP.	
	5 to 2 agst Cawrouch	8 to 1 agst Glen Saddel	14 to 1 agst Jovial
	5 to 1 - Executor	10 to 1 Sylvan	20 to 1 - Miss Harrison
	7 to 1 Prince Charlie	15 to 1 — Grimston (t)	30 to 1 Chantieleer
		GOODWOOD STAKES.	*
	6 to 1 agst Chanticleer	12 to 1 agst Diplomatist (t)	17 to 1 agst Prince Charlie
	9 to 1 — Crosier (t)	15 to 1 Gaiety	20 to 1 - Plaudit
		GOODWOOD CUP.	
	2 to 1 agst The Hero	4 to 1 agst Van Tromp	10 to 1 agst Miss Lydia f
		DERBY.	
	10 to 1 agst The Flying Dutch-	20 to 1 agst Garrick (t)	25 to 1 agst Uriel
	man	20 to 1 - Elthiron	33 to 1 Pelham (t)
	16 to 1 Honeycomb (t)	25 to 1 Bornes	33 to 1 - Windermere (t

Produce Sweepstakes of 50 sovs each, h ft, for three-yr-olds. Mile and a half.
Lord Stanley's Archery, 8st 11b
Mr. Dacres's Red Knight, 8st 51b
... (Wynne) 2 

THURSDAY.
THE LIVERPOOL CUP. Derby Handicap. Crazy Lad Miss Orbell Grosvenor Stakes. Flatcatcher .. walked over

### EPITOME OF NEWS-FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The collectors and comptrollers of the Customs department at the several ports and places throughout the United Kingdom have received directions to prepare and transmit to the Commissioners a return, showing the rents payable to the Customs and Revenue for lands or premises of every description within their respective ports, specifying the periods at which the rents are payable.

The standard of height has been raised for recruits for the Royal

The standard of height has been raised for recruits for the Royal Marines to 5 feet 63 inches for growing lads between the ages of 18 and 20 years, and 5 feet 7 inches from 20 to 25 years of age.

Four companies of the National Guard of Marseilles have been disarmed by order of the Prefect.

In the Austrian navy, and in the Austrian Steam-Packet Company's boats, the new system of lights, for the prevention of collisions at sea, introduced by the Admiralty, is about to be adopted. All foreign navies, it is expected will gladly avail themselves of this excellent arrangement.

The Paris Moniteur, announces the appointment of Admiral Tréhouart.

The Paris Moniteur announces the appointment of Admiral Tréhouart to the command of the French fleet in the Mediterranean, in the room of Admiral vault in the church of Notre Dame at Paris, in which the late

The vault in the church of Notre Dame at Paris, in which the late lamented Archbishop of Paris has been buried, contains the coffins of four Archbishops who have died since the first revolution; namely, those of M. de Belloy, who died in 1808; M. de Juigné, who was the predecessor in the see, but resigned it at the time of the Concordat, and died in 1811; M. de Perigord in 1821, and M. de Quelin, who expired on the last day of the year 1839

The East India Company, in addition to former grants, amounting to £150, has liberally voted £50 in aid of the funds of the Royal Naval School. Lieut E. C. S. Williams, who came out first at the recent Addiscombe Examination, and received the Pollock Medal, was wholly educated at the Royal Naval School, from which he went direct to Addiscombe.

The Lord Chancellor has presented the Rev. Dr. Phelps, Master of Sidney College, Cambridge, to the rectory of Willingham, Cambridgeshire, vacant by the promotion of the Right Rev. Dr. Graham, to the See of Chester. The Lord Chancellor has also nominated the Rev. W. G. Heathman to the rectory of St. Lawrence, Exeter.

The receipts to the 5th January, 1846, for the metropolitan improvements, amounted to £919,271 0s. 6d., and that money, with the exception of £22,183 15s. 1d., the balance, had been expended up to that day. The payments to surveyors came to £14,020 14s. 9d.

Last week the number of persons applying for passports in Paris, for

Last week the number of persons applying for passports in Paris, for the interior or for foreign countries, was so great that it was found necessary to open two new doors to the Passport-office—one in the court-yard of the Prefecture of Police, and the other in the Qual des Orfèvres. What a commentary on the advantages of revolution as a remedy for political ills!

A Scottish paper mentions that the maid-servant of a family living at Pargalistone, while breaking a large piece of coal for the purpose of replacities.

argalistone, while breaking a large piece of coal for the purpose of replenishing te fire, last week, was astonished to find in the centre of the block a full grown

the fire, last week, was astonished to find in the centre of the block a full-grown toad, which appeared to be in perfect health.

The Cleckheaton Valley branch of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway was opened as far as Low Moor on Wednesday last.

In California there grows a plant which is used for washing every description of clothing in cold running water. In using it as soap, the women cut the roots from the bulbs, and rub them on the clothes, when a strong lather is formed. To propagate the plant, the bulbs are set in a rich moist soil, and grow most luxuriantly in the soft bottoms of valleys, or on the borders of running streams.

It is stated on "good authority," that his Excellency Count Dietrich-ein is about to relinquish his appointment as ambassador to the British court om Austria.

On Monday last, Samuel Herrod, a small farmer, living at Hucknall. under-Huthwaite, Nottinghamshire, deliberately cut off his left hand, in a fit of insanity, with a hatchet. The poor fellow had suffered from mental aberration for a short time previous. It was found necessary to perform a second amputation higher up, and the patient is at present doing well.

West India pine-apples have already begun to make their appearance in the markets and shops of the metropolis.

The Abb Sibour, Bishop of Divino is to be exceed Architiches.

The Abbé Sibour, Bishop of Digne, is to be created Archbishop of

Paris

Paris.

Gen. Duvivier, who has just died of his wounds, is the sixth general officer who has fallen a victim to the late insurrection in Paris.

The Admiralty have arranged to despatch a man-of-war to the coast of Africa station on the 1st of every month, taking mails to Madeira and other islands, en route to Sierra Leone and Ascension; their Lordships have also ordered Commodore Sir C. Hotham, K.C.B., the Commander-in-Chief there, to send one ship of his squadron, on the 1st of every month, with a mail for England.

On dit that the Secretary at War has it in contemplation to recommend to the Select Committee of the House of Commons to propose that no officer shall be placed on half-pay until he has served eighteen years. It is only two years since the whole of the regulations regarding half-pay were revised, when the warrant of May, 1846, was promulgated.

The Council-General of the Bank of France has voted a subscription of 100,000f, for the relief of the wounded defenders of the cause of order against the insurgents of June.

The Archbishop of Armagh received a distinguished circle at dinner

The Archbishop of Armagh received a distinguished circle at dinner. Saturday last, at his Grace's house in Charles-street, St. James's.

M. Cabet has written to the chief of the Executive Power in France,

M. Cabet has written to the chief of the Executive Power in France, demanding Government ships to convey him, with a colony of Icarians, to Texas.

On Sunday morning, his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury developed a sermon at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, on behalf of the funds of the Hospital lor Consumption and Diseases of the Chest at Brumpton. Notwithstanding the adverse state of the weather, the sacred edifice was crowded, and the liberal collection of £137 13s. 7d. was made.

The North of France Railroad Company has presented to the Mayor of La Chapelle St. Denis a sum of 5000f., to be distributed in relief of the poor of the company.

that commune.

The East and West Yorkshire Junction Railway is shortly to be opened om the city of York to Hay-park, about one mile east of Knaresborough, where temporary station is to be immediately erected.

Iron has begun to be imported into this country from China. The

vessel Ann, lately arrived in the docks from Shanghae, has brought, as a portion of her cargo, 100 tons of Porto Novo iron (so called in the official return), con-At St. Petersburgh the cholera is raging even more fearfully than in Moscow; of 15,000 who were seized with it in the beginning of June, about 1000 died, the greater part having been carried off in the space of from two to four

The traffic returns on the railways in the United Kingdom during the The traffic returns on the railways in the United Kingdom during the first half of the present year, amounted to £4,477,000, the number of miles open being 3830, giving an average return of £1169 per mile. For the corresponding period of last year the returns amounted to £4,002,740, 3150 miles being open, giving an average of £1270 per mile, and showing that while the mileage was increased nearly 22 per cent. the traffic only increased 11'9 per cent.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston had a dinner party on Saturday evening at their residence in Carlton-gardens. The guests included the Marquas and Marchioness of Clarricarde, Lady Emile de Burgh, and a numerous circle of distinguished personages.

distinguished personages.

Sir Robert and Lady Peel gave a grand dinner on Saturday last to his Excellency Count Kielmansegge, the Marquis of Winchester, and a large circle

of the aristocracy.

It is reported, and generally believed in Paris, that a negotiation between the French and British Governments is on foot for the cession to the former of an island to be used as a convict station.

According to an official return, published in the Moniteur, 1179 wounded still remained in the civil hospitals of Paris on Saturday last.

The discussion in the respective Committees of the National Assembly of France on the new constitution brings into strong light the political views of the members. The Third Committee, of which M. Thiers is President, has resolved unanimously that no member of the families which have reigned over France can be elected President of the Republic.

ance can be elected President of the Republic. The French Minister of War has inflicted a punishment of one month's

The French Minister of War has minicted a punishment of one month's prisonment on a captain of artillery and two captains of engineers, who ended themselves as members of a democratic club at Metz. Several military pils have likewise been punished for having committed a similar offence. Amongst the anarchrist journals suppressed this week at Paris by the wernment, is the Peuple Constituant, which was conducted and edited by the Abbé Lamennais. On Tuesday M. Lamennais published the last number that a black border, as mourning for the Republic, which he says is dead.

am a once torcer, as mourning for the kepathic, which he says is dead.

Among the grants of money made this week by the National Assembly France, is one of 500,000 francs, to enable the theatres of Paristo re-open. The and Opera is to receive a separate grant of 170,000 francs.

The rumour prevalent last week of a contemplated tour in the East M. Lamartine has been contradicted.

The clubs of Toulouse are agitating. One has just decreed the dissortion of the National Assembly, and another the condemnation to death of Geral Lamoicière!

neral Lamoricière!

The Secretary of State has given orders to the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police to have all the constables drilled in the exercise of the small sword, in consequence of the late disturbances, which have caused the men to have cutlasses distributed among them.

The retail traders of London, residing south of Cheapside, St. Paul's, and Ludgate-street, west of King William-street, and east of Bridge-street, Blackfriars, have, since the 3rd ult., closed their shops at nine o'clock in the evening.

The whole of the Sclavonic nations in the south-east of Europe are in a state of disturbance, and a dreadful outbreak of popular fury appears inevit-

On the arrest of Auguste Blanqui lists of proscriptions were found at his lodgings, at the head of which figured his brother, and his former schoolmaster, M. Massin! His brother, who devoted 800f, from his modest salary, to pay for the board and education of Auguste!

# THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S FETE, AT CHISWICK.



THE BAND NEAR THE RHODODENDRON CIRCLE. (FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE BY KILBURN.)

On Wednesday, the Horticultural Society held their third and last Exhibition On Wednesday, the Horticultural Society held their third and last Exhibition for the season, at the Gardens at Chiswick. Several circumstances combined to render this, by many degrees, the most brilliant fite of the season. The weather on the two previous Exhibition days was unfavourable: they were "wet Saturdays"—by no means rare in the Society's calendar; one would have thought them dedicated to Jupiter Pluvius. Wednesday was, however, a glorious day for any alfrescofete: the sun shone throughout the morning; in short, it was a day of undimmed splendour. Again, this third and last fite had a goodly balance of company from the two "wet Saturdays," who preferred reserving their tickets ("good" for either of the three meetings), to chancing it between the showers. Added to this, was the attraction of the grounds of Chiswick House heing thrown open, as on the last day of exhibition in former years, by the Society's noble and liberal neighbour, the Duke of Devonshire.

We have heard it stated that nearly 14,000 tickets were disposed of; and it was computed that 12,000 persons were, at one period of the day, present in the Gardens.

computed that 12,000 persons were, at one period of the day, present in the dardens.

The exhibition of fruit and flowers, although the specimens were not very numerous, was an excellent one. The orchids were numerous, and so, of course, were the heaths. There were brilliant groups of pelargoniums, roses, and geraniums; and among the cut flowers, carnations, pinks, and picotees attracted the largest groups of admiring spectators. Of the fruits the finest and most numerous were the pines, some of which were unusually large and well shaped; the collection of other fruits was neither so extensive nor varied as at former exhibitions.

The details of the fete were admirably managed. The tents were crowded during the greater part of the day, yet there was no confusion or inconvenience; and, although the demand for refreshments sometimes exceeded the power of immediate supply, the exercise of a little patience on the part of the applicants was all that was found requisite.

There were four military bands in attendance—the Coldstream, the Grenadiers, the Horse Guards, and the Life Guards, which were stationed in various parts of the grounds, and played, during the day, several favourite overtures and airs. At half-past three they all assembled in the Duke of Devonshire's grounds in front of the villa—his Grace having kindly thrown open his splendid gardens and conservatories to the visitors: here they performed Vincent Wallace's new National Anthem, and the grand march in the "Midsummer Night's Dream;" and the effect of these exquisite and finely-contrasted pieces, as interpreted by nearly two hundred of our leading musicians, was extremely fine, and elicited general marks of approval from the auditory.

The scene here was extremely picturesque and animated. Groups of elegantly attired ladies were either seated, or promenated in the shrubberies; while some of the juveniles were afforded the enjoyment of swinging in the hammock and other swings fixed on the lawn.

Altogether this was one of the most brilliant horticultural fetes that has been given for some years. The company included nearly all the rank and fashion of the metropolis, evidently glad to escape rom the Babel of bricks and mortar.

We append a pair of pictures from this great Chiswick Meeting, from Daguerréotypes, ably executed by Mr. W. E. Kilburn, 234, Regent-street. In the first seene we have three of the bands performing in the Gardens, near the Rhodo-



THE GREAT CONSERVATORY. - (FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE BY KILBURN.)



MR. MACREADY AS "CARDINAL WOLSEY."

nience in the rainy season, and the high winds of early autumn. The encampment is, however, only an experiment; and if, on inspection, it be reported healthy, it is probable that the Moor will become a permanent camp for the summer season.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.

The event of her Majesty going in state to this theatre on Monday evening, on the occasion of Mr. Macready's benefit, and last appearance in London previous to his departure for America, created great interest in the play-going world.

Although the prices had been raised, the house was filled to overflowing immediately fit he doors. Indeed, so crowded were the spectators, that the greatest confusion prevailed throughout the first act of "Henry the Eighth;" nor was order restored until Mr. Macready had obtained the Queen's money would be returned to them immediately if they left the theatre. Several availed themselves of this arrangement, and then all became quiet. It is, however, to be regretted that such a riot should have taken place in the presence of her Majesty. The exact number the theatre is capable of holding must be known, and no more should be admitted.

Whatever the politeness of the audience might have been, however, there could be no doubt about their patriotism; for when the curtain rose and discovered Mr. Braham, Miss Rainforth, and the Misses Williams, backed by a large concourse of visitors who had the entrée to the coutisses, and "God save the Queen" was struck up, every loyal and conservative allusion was so cheered and chorussed by the entire audience, that the Communists, if there were any present, must have determined at once upon abandoning their cause from its utter hopelessness. There was enough loyal enthusiasm to show that although we have borrowed omnibuses, plays, bals masqués, phrases, and cemeteries from the French, we have not yet copied their barricades, nor are we likely to do so.

the French, we have not yet copied their barricades, nor are we likely to do so.

The three first acts only of "Henry the Eighth," and Colman's "Jealous Wife," compressed into the same number, were the entertainments.

Criticism is not expected on an occasion of this kind; a record of the event is all that is looked for; at the same time the capabilities of the various performers are well known. Mr. Macready was assisted by Mrs. Warner, Mrs. Nisbett, Miss Cushman, and Miss Jane Mordaunt; Mr. Phelps, Mr. Compton, Mr. Leigh Murray, and other ladies and gentlemen of position in the dramatic world; and the whole of the entertainments passed off with great éclat. At the conclusion of the performance the National Anthem was again played, and, during this, her Majesty, with her suite, left the theatre. Mr. Macready had to re-appear in answer to the unanimous demand of the audience, and a call was also raised for Mrs. Warner and Mr. Phelps.

Two yeomen of the guard were on duty on the stage, and the Life Guards were in Russell-street throughout the evening, according to custom.

Our Artist has portrayed Mr. Macready in his fine impersonation of Wolsey. The scene is the second in the third act, in which the King, after upbraiding the Cardinal, and sarcastically commending him for his loyalty and devatedness, as far at least, as lip-service goes, hands him some lyapers for the first time, withers him with his royal frown, and then retires followed by the assembled lords. Wolsey, aghast at this change, says,

"What should this mean?"

What sudden anger 's this? How have I reap'd it? He parted frowning from me, as if ruin Leap'd from his eyes."

## CHATEAUBRIAND.

M. LE VICOMTE DE CHATEAUBRIAND, whose recent death we announce, held for many years a conspicuous station among the celebrated men of France, being distinguished alike for the brilliancy, the scope, and the versatility of his talents. He

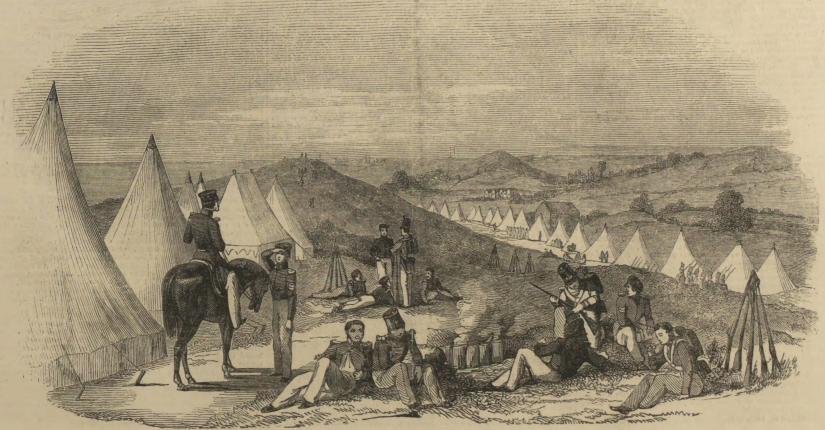


THE LATE VICOMTE DE CHATEAUBRIAND.

is known to the world as minister, diplomatist, orator, poet, traveller, theologian, novelist, and pamphleteer. In each of these various capacities he has appeared before the public; and if he has not always commanded admiration and respect, he has at least secured the attention of both his hearers and readers. Though all the productions of his pen, and his complete works, fill twenty-eight volumes, we find but little change of tone and feeling, notwithstanding the great variety of style and subject. It is still Chateaubriand, the rash, the ardent, the eloquent, the imaginative.

According to the "Dictionnaire Véridique," M. de Chateaubriand is descended from the ancient sovereign house of Bretagne, from Briant, fourth son of Eudo, Comte de Penthièvre, second son of Geoffrey Duc de Bretagne, by Bavoise de Normandie. This house of Bretagne were also Dukes of Richmond, in England.

François-Auguste Vicomte de Chateaubriand was born at Combourg, near Fougères, in Brittany, in 1769, the youngest of ten children. The subjects to which his early attention was directed were theology and naval affairs, studies



ENCAMPMENT ON KERSALL MOOR, NEAR MANCHESTER.

which gave some colour to his after life, and the influence of which was perceptible in his writings.

Like most of the thee commencement of the Envision. It lives of liberty and of travel led him to America, where the wild grandeur of the seenery, and the manners of the rude inhabitants of the boundless forests, made so deep an impression on his vivid imagination, as to tinge all his future writings with the enthinsiasm they impreed. Shortly after his return to Prance he heard of the enthinsiasm they impreed. Shortly after his return to Prance he heard of the devoted himself, with all the chivarite ardour of his temperament, to the filling cause of Royalty. In he struggie, however, was hopeless, and after being wounded at Thionville, by the bursting of a bomb-shell, he retured to England, Here, in stratened circumstances, and in sciences, he passed his time in literary videous. It is not to be a structure of the struggies have the select brother hap persisted on the scaffold. England was to him, as to countless others, a safe asylum, and here prison where they were confined, and his eldest brother hap persisted on the scaffold. England was to him, as to countless others, a safe asylum, and here helm of the scaffold. England was to him, as to countless others, a safe asylum, and here being indeed episodes detached from the latter, and published separately—and all treating allie of savage life in the forests of North America.

These and other writings of M. de Chatasuthraid had excited great titrotton, his service. In 1802, after the signature of the Councilat, he accompanied Cardinal Fesch as Secretary of the Embasys to Rome. Disgusted, however, with the instructions he received from Paris, and not pleased with the strugge conduct of the Catilinal, he resigned his appointment and returned to Prance. After the lapse with the strugge conduct of the Catilinal, he resigned his appointment and returned to Prance. After the lapse of the Catilinal, he resigned his appointment and the variety day of the council of the

him an annuity of £1000, a large sum indeed, and for which we fear the purchaser will not meet with a fitting remuneration. His last moments have been narrated in the following letter by the well-known Abbé Deguerry to the Journal des Débats:—

"Paris, July 4.—Monsieur,—France has lost one of her noblest sons. M. de Chateaubriand died this morning at a quarter-past eight o'clock. We received his last sigh. He died in full possession of his faculties. So fine an intelligence did of right conquer death, and preserve in his grasp a visible liberty. The death of Madame de Chateaubriand lastycar affected him so much, that laying his hand on his breast he said, 'I feel my life attacked and dried up in its source; it is now only a question of some months.' The death of M. Ballanche, which followed immediately after, was the last blow to his illustrious old friend. Since that time M. Chateaubriand seemed rather to rush than to descend to the grave. A few minutes before his death, M. de Chateaubriand, who ha! received the sacrament on Sunday, embraced once more the cross with the emotion of a lively faith and firm confidence. One of the expressions which he repeated most frequently of late years was, that the social questions which agitated nations at present could not be solved without the Bible, without the soul of Christ, whose doctrines and examples have denounced selfishness, this gnawing worm of all concord. Thus M. de Chauteaubriand hailed Christ as the Saviour of the world, even in a social point of view, and he loved to call Him his King as well as his God. A priest and a Sister of Charity knelt at the feet of M. de Chateaubriand at the moment he expired. It was amidst prayers and tears that the author of the 'Genius of Christianity' rendered his soul to God. I have the honour, &c.—Deguerry, curate of St. Enstache."

His great work "The Genius of Christianity," alluded to by the Abbé Deguerry, the hivourite work of the author, is far from meriting the eulogiums bestowed upon it, which are as remote from giving

# THE WEATHER.

THE weather has been fine during the past week, except on Sunday, on which day the temperature was below the average for the season, and rain was falling

The weather has been fine during the past week, except on Sunday, on which day the temperature was below the average for the season, and rain was falling till the evening; on every other day the temperature exceeded that for the season. The following are some particulars of each day:—

Thursday, the sky was very nearly cloudless throughout the day; the direction of the wind was S.; and the average temperature of the air for the day was 69½°. Friday, early in the morning, the sky was cloudless, and afterwards the greater part of the sky was for the most part covered by cloud; a shower of rain fell at 11h. A.M.; the direction of the wind was S.W., and the average temperature was 66½°. Saturday, early in the morning, the sky was cloudless, and it was principally cloudy after this time; the direction of the wind was S.W., and the average temperature was 61½°. Sunday, the sky was overcast, and rain was falling till the evening; the direction of the wind was principally S.W.; in the evening it turned to the N., and the average temperature of the air for the day was 57½°. Monday, about one-half of the sky was generally covered by cloud, consisting at times of cirrostratus and scud, and at other times of fleecy clouds and cannul; the direction of the wind was N., and the average temperature was 62°. Tuesday, the sky was for the most part free from cloud; the direction of the wind was chiefly from the N., and the average temperature was 63°. Wednesday, the sky was mostly cloudless; the direction of the wind was E., and the average temperature was 63°, and the for the week ending this day was 63°. The following are the extreme thermometrical readings for each day:—

Thursday, July 6 the highest during the day was 85 deg., and the lowest was 8½ deg. Friday.

Monday, July 10
Tuesday, July 11
Tresday, July 11
Total Tresday, July 12
For the month of June, the average temperature of the air was 59. The average temperature of exaporation was 55. The average temperature of the dew point was 53. The degree of humidity of the atmosphere was 83, where

implete saturation is represented by unit Blackheath, Thursday, July 13th, 1848.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The abundance of unemployed capital continues so great, that the discount houses decline in most cases to receive money "on call," allowing only from two totwo-and-a-half per cent. upon stipulated deposits. But it must not be consequently inferred that trade does not improve; the fact is rather the reverse. A large home trade has been for some time growing, and continues increasing; nearly confined, however, to ready money transactions. To this cause, and the amount of wealth flowing into this country from the troubled states of the Continent, must be attributed the present overflow of capital. Its effect upon the Stock Market is apparent in the gradual advance of Consols, which, notwithstanding the temporary reaction after last week's rapid advance, have again attained their former prices. The market on Monday opened with some dullness, Consols quoting 87½, this price soon after receding to 86½, and finally closing at 87 for the opening. An improved tone was, however, apparent on Tuesday, the news from the Continent being of a tranquil character; upon which Consols advanced to 87 to ½, closing at 87½ to ½. Some purchases for money on Wednesday afforded additional firmness to prices; the closing quotation was, however, the same as on the preceding day. Thursday's market was inactive, although to purchase 87½ was the price given. Notwithstanding the near approach of the settlement, little has been apparently done at present in connexion with it. India Bonds have advanced to something approaching their relative value. Attention was directed in a recent number of the LLUSTRATED NEWS to their comparatively low price. Exchequer Bills have improved but little. New Three-and-a-Quarter have been in some demand. At the close of the week prices generally looked firm, at the following quotations:—Bank Stock, 194; Reduced, 87; Consols, 87½; Consols, 87½; Day Rhylere-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Annutities, 87½; Cong Annutities, to expire Jan., 1860, 8½; Ditto,

Consols for Opening, 87%; Exchequer Bills, £1000, Junger £1000, 2e prem; Ditto, £1000, March, 44 prem; Ditto, £500, March, 44 prem; Ditto, Small, June, 37 prem.

Foreign Stocks have partaken of the improvement in the English Market. The rejection of the offer of compromise, made by the Peruvian Government, meets with universal approval, and the stock is consequently held firmly. No dividends have been paid since 1823, although the republic has been at peace and gradually improving its finances. The offers of settlement made at various times have always been the result of most pressing remonstrances; and invariants of the only object. Some hopes are entertained that Lord Palmerston will interfere, when perhaps a new arrangement may again be tendered. Brazilian and Dutch Stock, it will be seen by the accompanying list, have advanced considerably, the other securities not quite maintaining the improved prices quoted early in the week. Brazilian Bonds, New, 1843, 66½; Spanish Five per Cent., Passive, 3; Ditto, Three per Cent., 21½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 12 Guild., 44½; Ditto, Four per Cent Certificates, 70½.

Although the Share Market is certainly firmer than it was a month since, yet the business transacted is upon the most limited scale, and the rise of last week has since been met by a reaction. Prices are now in some few instances a trifle better, and holders decline selling except at a slight advance. Nevertheless confidence on the part of the public is still wanting, and the approaching dividends, it is anticipated, will, in many instances, not lead to an improvement in prices:—Aberdeen, 20½; Birmingham and Oxford Junction, 23½; Buckinghamshire, 3½ dis.; Caledonian, 29½; Eastern Counties, 14½; Ditto, New, Guaranteed, Six per Cent., 3½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 42; Ditto, Half Shares, 11½; Great Northern, 6½ x; Great North of England, New, £40, 66½; Great Western, 86; Ditto, Half Shares, 49; Ditto, Fiths, 19½; Hull and Selby, 99; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 75½; Do., Thirds (Reg.), 5½; Leeds and Bradford

### THE MARKETS.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—The present week's arrivals of English wheat for our market have been on a fair average scale, yet the show of samples here to-day was small. For all descriptions of both red and white the demand was in a very dull state, at barely the late reduction in the quotations. The imports of foreign wheat have been very moderate. Selected pareels were mostly held at late figures, but the middling and inferior kinds were somewhat easier to purchase. No English barley at market, but the show of foreign was good. The trade ruide heavy, and prices were with difficulty supported. There was scarcely any inquiry for matt, and prices remained almost nominal. Liberal imports of foreign outs have again taken place, hence the trade was in a very dull state, and the inferior samples were a shade lower. Beans, peas, Indian corn, and flour were neglected.

ARRIVALS.—English wheat, \$410, barley, 70, oats, 120. Irish: barley, —— oats, 1530.

Rolling wheath \$210, barley, \$540, oats, 12560. Fibrar, 396 have, a dual \$390 quarters. Program wheath \$400, barley, \$540, oats, 12560. Fibrar, 396 was, a dual \$390 quarters. Suffolk, red, 48 to 48s; ditto, white, 48s to 58s; red, 39s to 39s; grinding barley, 24s to 30s; distilling ditto, 24s to 30s; mathing ditto, 30s to 38s; Norfolk and Lincoln mait, 55s to 58s; fibravaler, 59s to 69s; Yorkshier and Lincolnshire feed oats, 18s to 21s; potato ditto, 21s to 23s; Youghal and Cork, bisack, 16s to 20s; ditto, white, 17s to 21s; tick beans, new, 31s to 33s; ditto, old, 36s to 40s; grey peas, 35s to 37s; maple, 35s to 37s; white, 32s to 34s; boilers, 34s to 36s per quarter. Town-made flour, 41s to 46s; Suffolk, 34s to 38s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 34s to 35s, per 280 los.—Foreign: Danzig red wheat, —s to —s; burley, —s to —s; cats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; por quarter. Flour, American, 22s to 27s per barrel! Baltic, —s to —s, por barrel.

The Seed Market.—For all kinds of seeds the demand is exceedingly heavy, at almost nominal quotations.

Linseed, English, sowin

76s per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d to 7½d; of household ditto, 5d to 6 dper 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 48s l0d; barley, 30s ld; oats, 20s 8d; rye, 3ls 0d; beans, 30s 8d; peas, 37s 4d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 47s 9d; barley, 30s ld; oats, 20s 9d; rye, 30s 2d; beans, 30s 8d; peas, 37s 4d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 10s; barley, 2s 6d; oats, —s —d; rye, 2s 6d; beans, 2s 6d;

Tea.—Exceedingly little business is doing in this market. In writing the state of the

Tea.—Exceedingly little business is doing in this market. In prices, however, we have no change to notice,

Sugar.—West India qualities have moved off steadily, at full prices. In all other kinds of raw sugar very little doing. Standard lumps have sold at 556 do to 568 per evt.

Provisions.—For all qualities of foreign butter the demand continues steady, at, in some instances, a further advance in the quotations of 28 per cevt. Fine marks are selling at \$845 to 90s; and inferior and surplus, 68s to 80s per cevt. The best parcels of Irish butter are held at full prices, but the middling and inferior kinds are somewhat easier to purchase. Carlow and Cloumel, firsts, handed, 80s to 80s; Cork, 81s to 83s; Waterford, 76s to 80s; and Limerick, 76s per cevt. English butter is a slow sale, at 90s to 92s per cevt. For fine Dorset; 88s for second ditting 88s to 80s from the very and 10s to 12s per dozen 1bs for firest. Frime bacon is quite as dear, but all other kinds are neglected. Prime sizeable Waterford, landed, 78s to 78s per and heavy, 62s to 79s per cevt.

76s to 78s per cwt. English Dutter is a now and 10s to 12s per dozen lbs for fresh. Prime for second ditto; 88s to 98s for fine Devon; and 10s to 12s per dozen lbs for fresh. Prime bacon is quite as dear, but all other kinds are neglected. Prime sizeable Waterford, landed, 70s to 77s; and heavy, 28s to 70s per cwt.

Tallone.—The demand is heavy, at further depressed rates. P.Y.C. on the spot is selling at 44s 31; and for forward delivery, 42s 9d to 43s per cwt. Town tallow, 44s to 44s 6d net eash.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 so to £2 l5s per load.

Spirits.—Only a moderate business is doing in Jamaica rum, at drooping prices. Fine parcels, 4s 2d to 4s 6d per gallon. East India, 1s 4d to 1s 6d; and Leewards, 1s 7½d to 1s 8d per gallon. In brandy and corn spirits very little passing.

Cools (Friday).—Holywell Main, 14s; Tanfield Moor, 13s 64; Wylam, 13s; Hedley, 14s 6d; Hidia, 14s; Walker, 14s; Killingworth, 13s 9d per ton.

Hops (Friday).—We have not the slightest improvement to notice in the demand for any kind of hops. Searcely any sales have taken place this week, and prices must be considered thought and the duty is estimated at from the standard and the duty is estimated at from the standard and the duty is estimated at from the standard and the duty is estimated at from the standard and the duty is estimated at from the standard and the duty is estimated at from the standard and the duty is estimated at from the standard and the duty is estimated at from the standard and the duty is estimated at from the standard and the duty is estimated at from the standard and the duty is estimated at from the standard and the duty is estimated at from the standard and the duty is estimated at from the standard and the duty is estimated at from the standard and the duty is estimated at from the standard and the duty is estimated at from the standard and the duty is estimated at from the standard and the duty is estimated at from the standard and the duty is estimated at from the standard and the duty is estimated at ops (Friday).—We have not the slightest improvement to notice in the demand for any of hops. Scarcely any sales have taken place this week, and prices must be considered at nominal. The plantation accounts are favourable, and the daty is estimated at from 400 to \$200,000 :—Sussex pockets, £2 15s to £3 2s; Weald of Kent ditto, £2 18s to £3 5s; ith/feld (Friday).—Notwithstanding the supply of \$1.000 to \$1

ing the supply of beasts on offer in to-day's market hibited on Friday last, the beef trade, owing to the hot

sweed very dark one are sense and inferior beasts, 3s 0d to 3s 4d; second quality ditto, to 3s 6d; prime large oxen, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; prime Scots, &c., 4s 0d to 4s 2d; coarse and for sheep, 3s 40d to 4s 2d; second quality, ditto, 4s 5d to 4s 4d; prime coarse-woolled fitto, to 4s 8d; prime South Down ditto, 4s 10d to 5s 40j large coarse-calves, 3s 4d to 3s 10d; s small ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; large hogs, 3s 10d to 4s 2d; neat small porkers, 4s 4d to j lambs, 4s 6d to 5s 8d. Suckling culves, 17s to 2s; and quarter old store pigs, 16s each. Total supplies: Beasts, 813; cows, 119; sheep and lambs, 126,020; calvos, 843; 299. Foreign supplies: Beasts, 813; sheep and lambs, 126,020; calvos, 843; hogset and Leculeuhall (Friday).—The demand for each kind of meat was far from account for following terms; ...

Newpate and Leadenhall (Friday).—The demand for each kind of meat was far from active, on the following terms:—

Per 81b by the carcase:—Inferior beef 2s 6d to 2s 8d; middling ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; prime large ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime small ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; large pork, 3s 8d to 4s 2d; inferior mutton, 3s 4d to 4s 4d; middling ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 4d; prime ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; leady, 3s 4d to 4s 2d; small pork, 4s 4d to 4s 8d; lamb, 4s 6d to 5s 8d.

ROBT. HERERT.

## THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, JULY 11.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY THE LORD LIEUTENANT.
Staffordshire: Hon F Gough to be Deputy-Lieutenant. J HANCOCK, Earl Shilton, Leicestershere, hosfer.

JHANCOCK, Earl Shilton, Leicestershere, hosler.

R ADKIN, Queen's-road, Nottiog-hill, Konsington, builder. I FREEMAN, March, Isle of Eygrocer. C SAVAGE, sen, Portsea, Southampton, builder. W S DENNY, Long Buckley, Northamptonshire, lineardsper. W CLOTHEIR, Quickset-row, New-road, Fitzory-square, mason. T KENT, Great Brington, Northamptonshire, timber-merchant. J FORTH, Nottinghun, hatter. R HAWKINS, Nowmham, Gloucestershire, cheesefactor. J WYNN, Falmouth, gss-manufacturer. J BRIDGEFORD, Sheffield, printer. W DIRINKWATER, Liverpool, doublen-draper. W HIGNEYT, Liverpool, doublen-draper. W HIGNEYT, Liverpool, wollen-draper. W HIGNEYT, Liverpool, wollen-draper. W HIGNEYT, Liverpool, wollen-draper.

and J BHODES, Rochdale, Lancashire, cotton-spinuers. E ORME, Knutsford, Cheshire, innkeeper. T HANSON, Lenney Barn, Lancashire, cattle-dealer. W WYLAM and J GREENE, Jun, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchants.

P BISSET, Dundee, boot maker. T RUSK, Wallacetown, Ayr, merchant. T EDGLEY, Glasgow, manufacturer. J JACK, Kirkcaldy, merchant. D FRASER, Inverness, carpenter. T FENION and Co. Glasgow, staters. W GEDDES, Glasgow, commission agent. BIRREL, GIRAUD, and DICKSON, Dunfermline, table cloth manufacturer.

FEIDAY, JULY 14.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, JULY 13.

Ordnance Medical Department: Thomas Rhys to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Staunton.

BANKRUPTS.

H HILLIARD, Austin-friars, and George-yard, Lombard-street, stationer. C MORTON, Pentonville-hill, victualler. S R DURRANT, Woodbridge, Suffolk, linendraper. E CATO, Hartlepcol, Durham, innkeeper. G PRINGLE, Gateshead, Durham, letter-press printer. H W LOWRY and J B BROWN, Liverpool, brokers. R ORMSTON, South-street, Manchester-square, cheesenonger. J C DICKER, Verc-street, Oxford-street, merchant. J CLARK and F E L CLARK, Pudding-lane, ship-brokers. D JEVONS, Tipton, Staffordshire, grocer. J DENTITH, Liverpool, grocer.

J and D GARDEN, Edinburgh, tailors. T AITKEN, Glasgow, spirit merchant. D CUDDIE, Corstorphine, Edinburgh, imnkeeper.

BIRTHS.

At Kingston, Canada West, the lady of Captain Fowell, Commandant of the Navy-yard, of a daughter. — At the residence of Sir Jaspar Nicholls, Goodrest-lodge, Berks, the lady of Henry Chainler, Esq. of a son. — At the Vicarage, Upotery, the lady of the Rev George Lowe, of a daughter. — At Beigrave-house, Brighton, the lady of George Arbuthnot, Esq. of a son. — At Olfon-park, near Pristol, the wrife of the Rev Benjamin Winthrop, rector of a son. — At Colfon-park, near Pristol, the wrife of the Rev Benjamin Winthrop, rector of a son. — At Salay of De Colding Bird, of a son. — At Salay of De Colding Bird, of a son. — At Salay of De Colding Bird, of a son. — At Salay of De Colding Bird, of a son. — At Salay of De Colding Bird, son. partister-at-law, of a daughter. — At 6, Chester-street, Belgrave-square, the lady of John Locke, Esq. barrister-at-law, of a son. — At Government-house, Newfoundand, the lady of Poin Locke, Esq. barrister-at-law, of a son. — At Government-house, Newfoundand, the lady of Poin Bergel Bird, the lady of Poin Bergel Bird, the lady of Poin Locke, Esq. barrister-at-law, of a son. — At Government-house, Newfoundand, the lady of Poin Bergel Bird, the lady of Poin Bird, the lady of Bird, the lady

Eaton-place, the Hon Mrs Robert Daly, of a daughter.

At Christ Church, St. Marylebone, the Rev Frederick Russell Mills, M.A, curate of Waltonon-Thames, eldest son of Frederick Russell Mills, Esq. of the Home-office, to Elise, daughter
of the late M. Roth, of Secdorf, canton of Berne.—At the Old Church, Brighton, William
Stevens, Esq. of Brighton, solicitor, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late John Chambers, Esq.
surgeon, of the Old Kent-road.—At Tunbridge-wells, the Rev John Justice, M.A, of Christ
Church, Oxford, rector of Fightfield, in the county of Salop, to Miss Toone, daughter of William
Thomas Toone, Esq. Gloucester-place, London.—At St Margaret's Church, Westminster,
Lieutennaf Henry Ainslie, R. N, to Victoire, daughter of the late Major-General Graves, and
widow of Chambre Corker, Esq. of Innishamon, county of Cork.—At St Marylebone
Church, the Rev Matthew T Farrer, second son of J W Farrer, Esq. Master in Chancery, to
Mary Louisa, eldest daughter of the late General Sir Wm Anson, Bart, K.O.B.

DEATHS.

At Southern Hill, Reading, Caroline, widow of Thomas Willimott, Esq., aged 81.—At Brighton, J F Atlee, Esq., aged 88.—At Haverbolme Priory, Emily Georgiana, the beloved wife of George William, Earl of Winchelsea.—Richard Fitz George, Due de Stacpoole, of Montigny-Lencoup, in the department of the Seine et Marrie, France, and of Giasshayes, in the county of Hants.—At Dunkerque, the Rev Charles Harvood, aged 99, British Chaplain at Dunkerque, late of Hayne House, near Collumpton, in Devon.—At sea, on the passage home from Valparaiso, Arthur Dawson, Esq. Paymaster and Purser of HM 8" Collingwood."—At Walthum-cross, aged five months, John Wilson, the beloved and only child of the Rev John Finley, Vicar of Studley, Warvickshire.—Died at Wakefield, Yorkshire, of scarle lever, Frances, aged 14 months, and on the following day, Eliza, aged 4 years, daughters of Mr. John Bellingham, surveyor of taxes.

### THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

The great Annual Meeting of this truly national Society has been held during the past week, in the ancient city of York, and is allowed to have been one of the most successful gatherings of the Association. The President of the meeting was the Earl of Yarborough, whose portrait we should now present to our readers, had we not already engraved it in our Journal.

We now proceed to the details of the business of the meeting, which com-

readers, had we not already engraved it in our Journal.

We now proceed to the details of the business of the meeting, which commenced on

TUESDAY,

by the Seciety opening the Implement Yard for public inspection. It is situated on the Bootham-stray, a level plain, about one mile to the north of York, near the point where the Heinhaley-road and the Scarborough Railway intersect. The department of the yard occupied by cattle is that nearest to York; and that occur of a square, and covers twenty-two acres of ground. It is enclosed within a substantial hoarding, about ten feet high, above which are seen the white canvass roofs of the sheets, twenty in number, and running in parallel lines from east to west. The proximity of the Railway gave the Society great facilities for getting, the cattle and implements quietly and easily into the yard. To the west of the yard, and on the opposite side of the road by which it is approached from the city, stand the tents of the Horticultural and Floricultural Show, clustered together with picturesque effect, and rising at the centre into a harge pavilion. The yard of the Society and the tents just described have very much the appearance of two great encampments.

We have engraved this striking scene as one of our Illustrations.

We have engraved this striking scene as one of our Illustrations.

We have engraved that striking scene as one of our Hustrations.

We have engraved and machines for making draining tiles and pipes were the only peaceful-looking objects in the yard; everything else showing some instrument for cutting and tearing the bosom of mother earth. There were 16 machinists, who each contributed from 30 to 90 articles; but of that number only seven have been successful enough to obtain prizes, so that from this fact the inference may be fairly drawn that the judges paid more attention to the quality than to the quantity of implements exhibited.

The list of prizes shows that of the 21 prizes and 17 medials awarded, four have been given to Mr. Hornshy, three to Mr.

chair, proposed a vote of than which was carried unanimously.

WEDNESDAY.

WEDNESDAY.

The Implement Yard, which was yesterday, from the price of admission, visited only by the select few, was to-day crowded with people. The great feature of the exhibition was the dispiay of steam-engines, of which there were no fewer than 17 entered for the prize; they are all portable, and that which won the prize is very beautifully and ingeniously constructed.

Of the 1600 or 1700 different articles entered for competition, 220 were described as new inventions; but as, upon an average, every machinist exhibits three different applications of his discovery, the number of new instruments in the yard may be stated at from seventy to eighty. All therest are old implements more or less improved in construction, and brought there to receive the approbation of the Society; and, whether they do so or not, if possible, to be sold. Of the 21 implements for which prizes were awarded, only three were marked as new inventions—those of Mr. Whitehead, Mr. Eaton, and Mr. W. N. Nicholson.

Nicholson.

At twenty minutes to three o'clock Prince Albert arrived. His Royal Highness was received at Rugby by Mr. Hudson, as Chairman of the Midland and York and North Midland Railways. The special engine by which he was conveyed, with the Prince's banner and a union jack surmounting it, arrived in York considerably later than expected. On the platform of the station were collected the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Corporation of the city, with an immense number of ladies and gentlemen. There was also a guard of a company of the 52nd Regiment of Foot, and a few men of the Royal Dragoons, under the command of General Thorne. Carpets were laid from the platform to the door of a Royal carriage, which was in attendance for his Royal Highness. The Prince was received in every direction by a most hearty and genuine welcome; the cheering was continuous; Royal salutes were fixed at different points of his progress; and the immense multi
(Continued on page 32.)

(Continued on page 32.)

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By Order of the Board,
JAMES WILLIAM GILBART, General Mana,

THE NEW DANCE.—LA VALSE A PI-VOT, by M. AUBUSSON, who has already taught it to numerous private pupils. Also receives pupils at the Hanover-square Rooms, where recently several large reunions of the Nobility and Gentry highly admired it; as also the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS (see June 24), and many other papers. He continues to teach it to town and country professors.—For Terms, &c., letters to M. Aubusson, Queen's Concert Rooms, Hanover-square.

DIANOFORTES.—The cheapest house in London to purchase first-rate instruments is at H. TOLKIEN'S, manufacturer, 28, King William-street, London-bridge; H. T. having a splendid stock of PLANOS, which is not to be equalled by any maker, and at about half the price charged by them. H. T.'s much admired Picolos, with 63 octaves, metallic plate. O G fall, and every improvement. Price 25 guineas. Old instruments taken in exchange. Packed free.—TOLKIEN, 28, King William-street, London-bridge.

MUSIC EASILY ACQUIRED. — Those Ladies and Gentlemen who have taste and a good ear for mu-

PROAD, HANDSOME, AND FASHIONABLE SASHES, of Coventry manufacture, the richest ever
produced, broaded in gold and colours. Also, SASHES to match
almost every summer Dress, at 3s. 11d.; and a large assortment for
Children at the same price, very wide and rich, at REGENT HOUSE
(ALLISON'S), 238, 240, and 242, Regent-street.

PRESENTS for WEDDINGS, BIRTH-DAYS, &c., may be selected from SUMMERLY'S ART-MANUFACTURES, sold by all first-class Retailers. The late vertices are—the Camellia Teapot, Clovinda, a Wooden Bread Platter and Knife Class Flower Vasa, &c. —A Catalogue, with 24 Design

WEDDING ORDERS and INDIA OUTFITS
executed in the first style of fashion at Mrs. NORTON'S Show
Rooms, 72, Strand, where an extensive assortment of Ladies' Linea
and Under Clothing, Dressing Gowns and Robes a Dejenner, in Muslin, Print, Silk, and Printed Flannel; with a beautiful variety of Baby

ARSHAIL, STINTON, & SNELGROVE are now SELLING, at greatly reduced prices, the remaining portion of their SUMMER STOCK, comprising various novelties in Brocaded, Plain, and Fancy SILKS AND SATINS,
Glaces, Moire Antiques, Shawls, Manties, Broche and Printed Barges, Mousselin de soie, Carmelite, and Muslin Dresses, &c. These goods having been recently purchased and selected with the greatest care, M., S., and S. have much confidence in inviting their numerous patrons and the public generally to an inspection of the same, feeling assured that the very great reduction in price at which they are now

CARPETS.—LUCK, KENT, and CUMMING have removed their Establishments from Carpentor's-hall, London-wall, and 98, Hatton-garden, to No. 4, Regent-street, Waterloopince (opposite Howell and James), where they trust that patronage

TKINSON and CO., CARPET, CABINET, BEDDING, UPHOLSTERY, and GENERAL FURNISHING WAREHOUSEMEN and MANUFAGTURERS, 79, 71, 72, 73, 74, and 75, Westminster-bridge-road, Lambeth.—Parties regulring Carpets, Cabinet Goods, Bedding or pay subset.

POYAL PAPIER MACHE WORKS.—

JENNENS & BETTHIDGE, Manufacturers by special appoin
ment to her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Royal Family, Halkis
street West, Belgrave-square, London, and also at Birmingham.

"KALOS GENSIS SAUCE."— Observe,—
This universal favourite has NO PORTRAIT on the bottle, but merely the proprietors' names and the autograph letter of Mons. Soyer, of the Reform Club, Pall-mail, who gratuiously pronounced his judgment on this bijud of the table, which is fully confirmed by the extraordinary demand for the KALOS GENSIS SAUCE. Each bottle has a copy of the celebrated Mons. Soyer's Testimonial, without which none is genuine. Manufactured only by Mesers. W. CLAYTON and Co., 72, Watling-street, London, and can be obtained from every respectable house in the kingdom.

WINE VINEGAR, well matured, is the strongest, finest, and purest of all. Sold throughout the kingdown by Chemists, Grocers, and Wine Merchants, whose names may be learnt from the importers, W. and S. KENT and SONS, DPTON-UPON-SEYLENY. London Storest 3, Queen-street Flace, Cheapside.—W. S. RUMSELY, AGENT.

Sparkling Chamber and Rheims. Sparkling Burgundy, 54s. per dozen; pints, 24s.; from Epernay and Rheims. Sparkling Burgundy, 54s. per dozen; aparkling 8t. Peruy, 48s. per dozen.—HED6ES and BUTLER, Wine Importers, &c., 155. Reguler-street, in consequence of the troubled state of France, have purchased for cash a large shipment of the above, and can confidently recommend them as being of genuine quality.—N.B. A large stock of pure 8s. Julien Claret, 28s. per dozen; and Gordon's Golden Sherry, 30s. and 36s. per dozen.

CURRALL and SON, Importers of COGNAC BRANDY, of the highest quality: Choice Old Pale at 60s., and Brown at 48s. per Dozen. Bottles, 2s. per Dozen; Hampers, 1s. Brandles at 21s. and 24s. per Gallon. Pale High-Flavoured Sherry at 36s. per Dozen.—35, Bishopsgate-street Within.

FRASCATI BATHS and HOTEL, HAVRE.

—The Proprietors of this magnificent hotel and bathing establishment, desirous of affording every advantage to strangers during their stay on the Continent, and in hopes that their friends in England will be induced to homour them with their patronage this season, have reduced their prices to one-half the usual charges—viz. board and lodging, per day, 8 francs, including good bed-room, two meals at the table d'hote, one bottle of claret, candles, attendance, &c.

GROUSE and PARTRIDGE SHOOTING,
1818.—GEORGE and JOHN DEANE invite the attention of
Sportsmen to their London-made GUN, whileh, by its superiority, has
secured the distinguished patronage of his Royal Highness the Frince

THE TROUT ROD at a SOVEREIGN cannot be excelled, and may be had of the most delicate texture for the finest streams, or powerful for the heaviest waters. The files at 3d each, or 2s 6d a dozen, can scarcely be governed.

Perch, 132, Oxford-street.—Catalogues gratis.—The trade supplied.

REAT SUCCESS ! LARO Positive Profit secured in three months; £70 for every £30 subscribed in ten years. Fixed Subscription, 5s per Share per month. TRISTEES.—Apsley. Pellatt, Esq., tolland-street, Blackfriars; Wm. Thackray, Esq., 44, Bread-street, Cheapside. ECKETARY:—Mr. Robt. Kenyon, 16, Blackfriars-road. The next MEETING of the "IMPROVED" BUILDING and INVESTMENT SOCIETY (established on Mr. Robt. Kenyon's very successful plan) will be held at EXETER HALL, on TULESDAY EVENING NEXT, at Seven o'Clock precisely. Arrears and law charges payable by monthly instalments in ten years. Whole amount of shares advanced. For Shares and Prospectuses, apply to the Secretary, enclosing a Postage stamp.—ROBT. KENYON, Sec.

Crown.
The Poor-law Commissioners have also given their sanction for all Union Officers; and John Tidd Pratt, Esq., for Savings' Banks, Friendly and other Societies.
Offices—London: 9. Waterloo-place, Pall Mall: 6, King William-street, City. Edinburgh: 127, Princes-street. Glasgow, 110, Pife-place.

R. S. STRICKLAND, Secretary.
The Tide Saving Saving

DROTOBOLIC HATS.—This invention inthe volves the principle of perfect ventilation to the crown of a hat
by means of a valve and a series of air conductors, obviating all the
inconvenience of an ordinary hat.
JOHNSON and CO., Patentees, Hatters to her Majesty and Royal
Family, 113, Regent-street, corner of Vigo-street.

Pamily, 113, Regent-street, corner of Vigo-street.

DOYS CLOTHING of Superior Description.

W. BERDEE, Tailor, 96, New Bond-street, and 69, Combill, respectfully and confidently invites the attention of parents among the respectfully classes to his economical scale of charges for the old, two guineas the suit, advancing 38, for each year beyond that age; a funic suit, 40s, to 50s. W. B. trusts that the estalished character of his business will prove sufficient guarantee as to the description of articles furnished.

NICOLL'S New REGISTERED PALETOT, or SUMMER COAT. Registered 6 and 7 Vic., cap. 65.—This most elegant and geotlemanly garment can only be lad in London of the Patentees, 114, 116, and 120, Regent-street (the City address being 22, Ornhill), price Two Guineas, or lied with silk two-and-a-Half.

TARK WELL!—The best and cheapest Establishment in the Kingdom, for Ladies' Habits, Gentlemen's fashionable Attire, Ready-made Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Hosiery, Furs, Outfits, and General Warehouse Articles, is that of E. MOSES and SON, 164, 155, 166, and 157, Minories; and 83, 84, 85, and 86. Adlerate (opnosiste the Church). City, London.

AS YOU LIKE IT."—Either Six Pounds of Sterling Congou Tea for 20s., or Five Pounds of very apperior Quality and Extraordinary Strongth for 20s; packed in the inginal lead and sent carriage free to all parts of the kingdom, LEXANDER BRADEN, Tea Merchant, 13, High-street, Islington, and

NO. 8, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY

Odd turechouse to weareness		2 13		e d	
3lbs, best black tea imported, at lib, superior hyson or fine gunpowder	**	4 4 5 0	per lb. 1	3 0	
llb. fine congou tea	**	3 4	27	3 4	
6lbs, finest mocha coffee imported	24	1 6	77	9 0	
11b. double superfine mustard, in tin foil		1 4	27	1 4	
21bs. finest Bermuda arrowroot in tin case		1 2	11	2 4	
llb. best tapioca	0.0	0 6	77	0 6	
11b. finest Bencoolen cloves	4.0	0 0		0 8	
20z. best picked brown nutmegs		0 0		0 11	
lb. superfine cayenne pepper	0,0	0 0	15	0 8	
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PHILLIPS and COMPANY, 8, King William-street, City, No. 8.

SPECTACLES, Solid Gold ... £1 10s 0d SPECTACLES, Standard Silver ... 0 10 0 SPECTACLES, Elastic Blue Steel ... 0 8 0 Brazil pebbles, 5s. extra.

MILLAED, Practical Optician, 335, Oxford-street, One door from Argyle-street.

The Patent Albert Lights, 6d. per box, containing eight, ten, or twelve lights, to burn nine, seven, or five hours each, to be burnt in the Patent Albert Glasses, 3d., 6d., and ls. each. May be obtained wholesale from Palmer and Co., Sutton-street, Clerkenwell, or the patentee, G. M. Clarke, 55, Albany-street, Regent's-park; and retail, from most respectable tallow-chandlers, olinen, grocers, &c. For exportation these will be found far superior to any other.

WINDOW-BLINDS.—TYLOR and PACE, WINDOW-BLIND MANUFACTURERS, 313, Oxford-street, adjoining Hanover-square, and 3, Queen-street, Cheapside, London, submit the following prices of Window Blinds, which they can recomsulate the following prices of Window Blinds, which they can recomsulate the following prices of Window Blinds, which they can recomsulate the following prices of Window Blinds, which they can recomsulate the following prices of Window Blinds, which they can recomsulate the following prices of Window Blinds, which they can recomsulate the following prices of Window Blinds, which they can recomsulate the following prices of Window Blinds, which they can recomsulate the following prices of Window Blinds, which they can be added to the following prices of Window Blinds, which they can recomsulate the following prices of Window Blinds, which they can recomsulate the following prices of Window Blinds, which they can recomsulate the following prices of Window Blinds, which they can recomsulate the following prices of Window Blinds, which they can recomsulate the following prices of Window Blinds, which they can recomsulate the following prices of Window Blinds, which they can recomsulate the following prices of Window Blinds, which they can recomsulate the following prices of Window Blinds, which they can recomsulate the following prices of Window Blinds which they can recomsulate the following prices of Window Blinds which they can recomsulate the following prices of Window Blinds which they can recomsulate the following prices of Window Blinds which they can recomsulate the following prices of Window Blinds which they can be added to the following prices of Window Blinds which they can be added to the following prices of Window Blinds which they can be added to the following prices of Window Blinds which they can be added to the following prices of the following pric mend as being made in the best manner:—Venetian Blinds, per square foot, 8d; Best Holland Blinds, on Rollers, ditto, 6d; Best Belland Blinds, on Rollers, ditto, 6d; Best Blitto, on Spring Rollers, ditto, 8d; Gauze Wire Blinds, in Mahogany Frames, ditto, is 10d; Perforated Zine Blinds, in ditto, is 8d; Outside Blinds of Striped Cloth, in Cases, 1s 9d. Transparent Blinds in great variety.—Hustrated Catalogues and Price Lists forwarded, on application, post free.

HANDSOME PRESENT.—A GOLD

WATCH and FINE GOLD CHAIN, fitted complete in a morocco case, for £8 los, very suitable for a present. The description of
the watch is as follows:—Double-backed gold case, gold dial, horizontal avenued, and all releast improvements a written warranty given,
have been suitable to the provements a written warranty given,
but be velves month's trible blowed; the chain is of the best quality.—
SAIL, and SONS, Watch Manufacturers, 18, Cornhill, opposite the
Max Exacl Facch watch.

PLECTRO and SHEFFIELD PLATE.

The Catalogue of Prices, with Drawings of Silver Plated I Covers, Vogetable or Curry Dishes, and other requisites for the Din Table, is published, and may be had gratis, or will be sent, post free, to any part of Great Etitain, Telland, or the Colonies.—T. C SAVORY & CO., 47, Cernhill, London, 7 doors from Gracechurch-str

SAVORY & CO., 47, COTHAIN, DOSSMY.

SILVER PLATE.—A. B. SAVORY and
SONS beg to call the attention of customers to the reduced
prices at which they are now selling the best wrought London-made
SILVER SPOONS and FORKS, and Filver Tea and Coffee tervices.
The Famphlet, Illustrated by drawings, and containing the weights
and prices of the various articles required in family use, may be had

SEND EIGHT POSTAGE STAMPS, and by return, and post free, you will get a head

FOUR FIRES FOR ONE PENNY!!!

EDWARDS'S PATENT FIREWOOD. It lights instantly, saves Money, Time, and Trouble. Sold by Olimen and Gro Families in the country supplied with Sol, delivered to the carrier receipt of a Post-office Order for 10s., payable to T. STEVEN 18, Wharf-road, City-road. N.B.—The only proper fuel for bachelor kettles and summer kettles. 1st size, 3 pints: 2nd size, 6 p

HAIR DYE OF ANY SHADE.—A French Lady of distinction, who has fled her country, and sought refuge in England, offers to forward (on receipt of a Post-office Order for bs.) a RECIPE for an admirable and infallible HAIR DYE, which has been for many years successfully used in the Koyal Court

TO LADIES.—On the drive, the ride, the promeinde, or the aquatic excursion, Ladies should ever be provided with ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, which will be found gratefully refreshing to the complexion, dispelling the cloud of languor and re-

CORNS, BUNIONS, &c.—Mrs. HARRIS begs

ALL AFFLICTED with WEAK LEGS, KNEES, or ANKLES, arising from rheumatic affections, sprains, &c., can have instant relief by using the NEW ELASTIC STOCKING, KNEE-CAP, or ANKLE-SOCK: requires no lacing fastering; upon a new principle. Directions will be forwarded upon upplication.—SPARKS and Co., Surgical Bandage-makers, 28, Conductance, Regent-street, London.

BRITISH COLLEGE of HEALTH, New-road, London.—The Cases of Cure performed by Merison's Vegetable Universal Medicine may be had as above; also at the Hygelst Office, 388, Strand, and of all the Hygen Agents throughest the country, price 21, or 4d. sy post. In consequence of the numeral strange of the country price 21, or 4d. sy post. In consequence of the numeral strange of the numeral str

# THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S MEETING AT YORK.



THE CATTLE AND IMPLEMENT SHEDS.

tudes who lined the sfreets, and the fair ladies who filled the windows, testified by every means in their power the joy which the presence of the Prince Consort inspired. The carriage conveyed him at a slow pace through the city to the Judge's lodgings, which had been taken as a temporary abole for his Royal Highness. Here the Lord Mayor and Corporation presented to the Prince a loyal address, to which his Royal Highness's reply was:—

"I have to thank you for your dutiful address, and to assure you of the pleasure I feel in visiting the ancient and important city of York, with which so many historical associations are connected, and the gratification I experience from the reception I have met with."

In the evening the Council Dinner of the Society took place at the Guildhall, at which unusual interest was occasioned by the attendance of Prince Albert. At ix o'clock the company sat down to a sumptuous entertainment, the Right Hon. Lord Yarborough in the chair. As soon as the cloth was drawn, the Chairman addressed the meeting, stating that two toasts only (Continued from page 30.)

would be given—first, "The Queen;" second, "His Royal Highness, and the rest of the Royal Family."

Her Majesty's health was received, as is usual on all occasions, by tremendous applause; and the toast of his Royal Highness Prince Albert called forth similar enthusiasm.

Prince Albert, in reply, acknowledged with gratitude the manner in which his health had been received, adding, that he felt exceeding pleasure in joining the farmers of England, and that he should prolong his stay in York, and be present at the large dinner called the Pavilion Dinner.

The Earl of Yarborough then stated that, instead of toasts and a convival meeting, a discussion should take place on the rearing of calves.

This terminated in the way we expected, by a variety of speakers proposing different modes, and the discussion closing without any practical good.

The names of the successful prizes were then read (part of which we shall give in next week's paper).

The healths of the successful candidates were then drunk, for which the

Duke of Rutland returned thanks, and expressed his delight in mixing with the yeomen of England.

At ten o'clock the company separated; and in the evening a Grand Ball was given by G. Hudson, Esq., at which Prince Albert was present.

We have this week engraved the Council Dinner, which, being given in the Guildhall, presents a more picturesque scene than the usual assembly-room character of such festal meetings.

character of such festal meetings.

We have also engraved the Dinner Pavilion, sketched from the New-walk, introducing the principal antiquarian features for which York is famed. Thus we have the towers of the Minster rising just over one end of the Pavilion; next, to the right, is the tower of All Saints' Church, Pavement; then the graceful spire of St. Mary's, Castlegate; next, the picturesque ruin of Clifford's Tower; and the County Courts of Assize, to the extreme right verge of the picture; with the exterior wall of the Castle, from within which seem to rise the above towers and spires. On the left hand of the picture, through the trees, beside the Newwalk, is seen the spire of All Saints' Church and a portion of Ouse Bridge.



THE COUNCIL DINNER OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, IN THE GUILDHALL, YORK."